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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,685—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1896.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
R.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th May.
‡ GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
R.I. ORIENTAL	6584	L. H. Moule	29th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
R.I. SHANNON	4199	E. Crewe	12th ,,
† GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	19th ,,
R.I. PENINSULAR	6207	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
R.I. TRAMES	4173	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
‡ GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
R.M. CALEDONIA	7553	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th April, 1896.

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VINDOBONA	C. Beilen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May 1896.
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4229	C. L. Blanc	11th July ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August ,,

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST-SIMONS	Delacroix	5,707	4th June.

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Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS
S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 18th May at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 4th May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 16th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 12th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

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S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd May.
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Bombay, 11th May, 1896.

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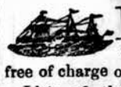

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Reserves and Rest	" 10,79,510 12 8
Deposits	" 97,19,504 10 5
Bankers Balances	" 11,749 2 8
Bills and Acceptances	" 7,17,549 0 5
Sundries	" 1 13,606 2 11
Total	Rs. 1,40,86,549 13

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Cash	Rs. 9,18,989 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	" 4,86,145 9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	" 1,19,08,402 9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	" 1,93,130 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	" 5,79,901 1 1
Total	Rs. 1,40,86,549 13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½, and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6, and 3 months, respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelone, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection there is nothing suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by [illegible] and English Assistants, Estimates [illegible] Musical Instruments on application [illegible] Bombay.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society:—

LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 45, 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.

For copies of the new Prospectus apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.

FIRE ROYAL LIFE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—

£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.
BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £377,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT,

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,410
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10, p.c.	166xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44 to £45
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly		
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	25	660xd	
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	59	
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	571	90	all	9 per ct.	3	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	970xd	
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	635	
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	720	
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	63	
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,575	
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	890	
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,080	
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110	
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	740	
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	660	
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	670	
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000	
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	630	
Dhon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	400	
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	625	
Framjee Petit	1,350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500	
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	0	
Hingunghat Mills	700	600	500	40	660	
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	25	730	
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,530	
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	dvd Rs.15	525	
Indian Manfg.	980	1,000	1,000	50	1,310	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	635	
Jacob Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	740	
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225	
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	245	
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,140xd	
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	30	425	
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	860	
Khanga una Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Nil	900	
Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 35	850	
Leopold	5,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	270	
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775xd	
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,175	
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,400	
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	500	
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guj)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct		
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,770	
Mazagon	8,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½	
Monarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,275	
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000 / 1,000	50 / 50	50 / 50	dvd 4½	...	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par	
National	580	1,000	1,000	Nil	620	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	580	
Oriental	5,735	625	625	dvd Rs20	465	
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,400	
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	890	
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,160	
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,260xd	
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,795xd	
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	630	
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125	
Southern Mahratta	1,219	250	250	dvRs 12½	397½	
Sun Mills, Ld	1,800	250	250	dvRs 12½	302½	
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475	
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	710	
Swadeshi Mills Association and Alliance	1,000	90	500	dvdRs30	700xd	
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	430	
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500	
Usenshunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd	
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	nil	425	
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	35	835	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	4100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	0.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	185
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,175
French	800	500	500	dvd Rs30	55
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	405
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	590
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Manmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	98
Motisali Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Mumbai	1,000	200	all	15	192½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	177½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	505
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	68½
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	58½
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,370
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,250

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	390
Back Bay Baths	580	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	163
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,450
Bombay Gas Mfg. Co, Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	11,400
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Palace Mill	720	500	500	5	1,500
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	240
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	367
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	300
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	188
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	103
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs12	520
Scoundy & Co	1,500	100	100	9	85
Treasher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,125
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	130
Telephone Co.	9,500	25	100	dvd Rs1	29½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-7 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	27-9
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	26-9
Do. do. new	"	26-9
Australia bar Gold	"	26-10
Bombay bar Gold	"	26-9
Sovereigns	"	17-2
Do. Dreams	"	17-0
Silver T	"	29-6
4794 Do	"	28-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Samuel Street Synagogue, celebration of centenary, 6-30 p.m

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Safari left the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Stolzenfels, Arthurhead, and Naseri on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Peshawur entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Hydapes yesterday; the steamer Indrapura left it on Saturday, and the steamer Langbank on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—The Rev. Isaac F. Row, of the Anglo-Indian Evangelization Society, will deliver a Gospel Address in the Lecture Hall, at 8-30 o'clock, to-night. Open to all.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Port Officer of Bombay received the following telegram from the Port Officer of Madras on Saturday last: "A native craft capsized off Badagara six fathoms. The derelict drifting southward; dangerous to shipping."

RANGERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—The annual general meeting for the election of officers, etc., will take place at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Tuesday evening next, the 19th instant, at 6 o'clock, sharp. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

THEFT AT GIRGAUM ROAD.—Mr. Hari Narayen Moraba, residing at Girgaum Road, has reported to the police the theft of a large number of German silver, brass and copper pots, of the aggregate value of Rs. 200, including five pieces of long cloth, valued at Rs. 25, from a locked box.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE IN POST LETTER.—Captain Mitchell has made a report to the police that a letter containing a currency note for Rs. 100, addressed to Messrs. King, King and Company, which was posted by his servant, in his presence, at Marine Lines, never reached its destination.

THE VACANCY IN THE CORPORATION.—We learn that Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistree, M.A., is a candidate for the vacancy in the Municipal Corporation caused by the resignation of Dr. R. N. Khory, who represented the Girgaum Ward and has proceeded to England. Mr. Jeejeebhoy is a well-educated, energetic, and experienced gentleman; and if elected by the rate-payers, will do credit to their choice.

OBJECTIONABLE PERSONS AGAIN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Amitsee and another Hindu woman were charged with disorderly behaviour near the Temple Bar. On Sunday night, the women stood at the bar entrance and caught hold of sailors who came out from the hotel. The Jacks called a policeman, and they were handed over to him. The women admitted the offence, and were fined one rupee each.

A CLEVER THIEF.—Inspector Jolliffe, yesterday, charged Khara Chaggan, a tailor, and an old offender with theft of a silver armlet, valued at Re. 1-8, belonging to Keshav Purshotum, a Hindu. The complainant was sleeping in the open air on Sunday night, accused went up to him and cut off the string with a penknife which secured the ornament to his arm. The accused was arrested on suspecion, and the knife and the stolen property was found on him. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's hard labour in the common jail.

GAMBLING AT BHUNDARI STREET.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Husson Cassum and eight others, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having, on Friday afternoon, been found gambling in a house at Bhundari Street, with cards, dice, and money. Mr. Furdoonji Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended the last accused, who is a policeman in the Bombay Police Force. The accused were arrested in the act of gambling, and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

FIRES.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a quantity of cotton stored in the Fort Press, at the back of the Grant's Buildings, Colaba, was discovered to be on fire. The Colaba steamer, under Mr. Cham, was promptly on the spot, but was preceded by the employes of the mills extinguished the flames, though not before cotton of the value of Rs. 400 had been destroyed. The loss is covered by insurance.—At the same hour, another fire broke out amongst the coal stacked in the compound of the Dinshaw Manockji Petit Mill, at Tardeo Road, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 15. The fire was extinguished by the mill servants. The origin of the outbreak has not been ascertained. The Gowalia Tank steamer arrived in good time, but was not brought into requisition.

A STRANGE RETURN FOR HOSPITALITY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Thomas Duncan and Lawrence Francis were charged with causing hurt to Thomas Pereira by means of sticks. The latter told the magistrate that, on Sunday evening, he was entertaining some of his friends at his residence, when the accused came up and asked for some liquor. He gave them about a bottle, and they all went downstairs, outside the house. Accused desired to have more drink, and complainant saying he had no funds to purchase any more, they set upon him and struck him several blows on the head, which made him bleed profusely. He was conveyed to the hospital, and his wounds were dressed. Accused pleaded guilty, saying they were drunk at the time. The magistrate fined them Rs. 10 each.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL ASSAULT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mamood Khan Mahomed Khan, a Mahomedan budmash, was charged as the instance of Inspector Hack, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with committing house-trespass and criminal force to Rahimatbee, a Mahomedan married woman. The complainant is the wife of a tramway inspector, and lives with him on the first floor of a chawl at Parel Road. About 2 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, during the absence of her husband, while the woman was seated near the door of her room, the accused, who is a well-known budmash, went up to her and made improper proposals to her. The complainant thereupon closed the door and went inside. The accused forced his entrance, and is alleged committed rape on her. The husband just then returning, arrested the accused inside the room, and made him over to the police. The woman was subsequently taken to the police surgeon, who on examination failed to find any trace of the offence having been committed. The accused is, therefore, charged with criminal trespass and criminal force to complainant. Mr. Paymaster defended the accused. After the evidence was recorded, the magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that if the woman had offered resistance, the accused could not have committed the offence. She appeared to be a consenting party in the commission of the offence, and therefore the husband might charge accused with committing adultery with his wife, by filing a fresh information. The accused was discharged on the present charge.

BAGATELLE GAMBLING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Cassum Jaffa and twenty-four other natives, No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house, four others with assisting the first in the management of the same, and the remainder with gambling therein with a bagatelle table and balls, known as "lal sufed," on Sunday last. Superintendent Grennan conducted the prosecution. Mr. Hugh Sealy defended the first five accused, and Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, appeared for the rest. Before the case was called on for hearing, Mr. Sealy, on behalf of his clients, applied that the case might be sent up for hearing and disposal before Mr. Hamilton, on the ground that it arose in Mr. Hamilton's division. Mr. Sealy stated that the police have of late displayed a remarkable tendency of arresting men in Mr. Hamilton's Division on Saturday, and bringing them before Mr. Dastur on the following Monday. The pleader asked for a transfer of the case on another ground, and that was that, as Mr. Dastur had once before decided the point of law involved in the case, the accused were, to a certain extent, prejudiced. There was a similar case before Mr. Webb, in which the pleader defended the accused and got them discharged. Mr. Grennan objected to the case being transferred on the ground that the witnesses were ready, and that he wished to have the case decided by Mr. Dastur. The magistrate said that this was a case arising in Mr. Hamilton's division, and he did not see why it should be inquired into by him (Mr. Dastur). He would postpone the case till to-day (Tuesday) to enable Mr. Sealy to make an application before Mr. Hamilton, and if the latter objected to take it up, he would then himself hear the case.

A CASE OF NO EVIDENCE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Grennan appeared and said that Atmaram Narayen, cashier in the B. I. S. N. Company, charged his servant, Rama Bhagia, with theft of property, valued as Rs. 5. The officer himself investigated the matter, and found that the property alleged to be stolen was not worth more than two annas, it consisting only of two pieces of rags and an old india-rubber doll. The accused had been in complainant's service for two months. He had often asked his master to leave the service, but the latter would not allow him to do so, and withheld his wages. On Saturday afternoon, accused went to complainant's wife, while the master was absent in office. On receiving the wages, he took his belongings and walked out, never returning. The master came home, and being informed what had happened, went directly to the police, and charged accused with theft. Accused was arrested, and two rags and a doll were found on him. Complainant valued that at Rs. 5, though really it amounted to even less than two annas. At the last moment when accused was charged before the magistrate with theft of the rags, complainant wrote to say he was sick and could not come. The complainant, Mr. Grennan remarked, had attempted to make out a mean, trivial and trumped-up charge against accused. Complainant's name being called out, his son put in an appearance, and being asked by the court, he said his father was too ill to attend the court. He was suffering from fever, which he was attacked with the previous night. The magistrate discharged the accused, remarking there was no evidence whatever against him. Superintendent Grennan asked his Worship if he could charge complainant with making a false complaint? The magistrate replied that he should file a written application to that effect.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A LIFE CONVICT.

IMPERATRIX VS. NURADIN OOMER.

This was an appeal by the accused, a life convict, from a decision of Brigadier-General C. A. Cunningham, Political Resident and Sessions Judge of Aden, who, on the 1st ult., convicted him of the attempt to murder, one Salamatrao, and sentenced him to death. Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

At a court of Criminal Sessions held at Aden, before Brigadier-General Cunningham, on the 26th March last, the accused, aged 67 years, a Mahomedan Rajput and a life-convict at Aden, was charged in that he, on the 11th February last, at Aden Jail, did assault one Salamatrao with a stone with such intention or knowledge that, if by that act, he had caused his death, he would have been guilty of murder. The Sessions Judge remarked that whoever committed the offence meant murder, and the escape of the injured man was marvellous. Some one standing over Salamatrao, let fall a stone weighing 5½ lbs. on his head. Had it struck his head fair, it must have crushed it in, but apparently the force of the blow was broken. Salamatrao was using as a pillow a small board, or more correctly, a low wooden stool. Probably, he was lying on his side, and rather on one end of the stool. The stone seemed to have struck the stool either simultaneously with Salamatrao's head or slightly before it struck the head. Anyway the stool, which was smashed in two or three pieces, broke the force of the blow, which even then was sufficient to inflict very severe injury. The injured man had a very narrow escape. Sleeping in one night barrack were six convicts, of whom the injured man was one, and the accused another. The latter was a convict whose death-sentence for murder, had been commuted into transportation for life. What occurred inside the barrack after the convicts were locked up for the night, was known only from their evidence; but there was other evidence to show that the accused and the injured man were not on good terms. The latter was a sort of overseer of the former, and had reported him for absence, which apparently rankled in the mind of the accused, who retaliated by making all sorts of reports against Salamatrao. After the six convicts were locked up, these two continued bickering, and accused told Salamatrao he would look after him. Before going to sleep, accused made unusual preparations by stripping to his langoti, which he was not in the habit of doing. Suddenly about 10 p.m., all were awakened by a crash, which was heard not only in the ward, but by the sentry and warder outside. Accused was said by the witness to have been standing over Salamatrao when they first awoke, but suddenly to have thrown himself on his mat when he was observed. On the jail authorities arriving, the accused alone had his wits about him and gave help. The others were too much dazed and dumb-founded by the sudden catastrophe in their midst to do, or at first say, anything. By the side of the head of the injured man was a large stone, recognised as having been brought from the urinal in the room. The evidence for the prosecution pointed to the accused, and the accused was therefore committed the crime. The Sessions Judge, as stated above, passed a sentence of death.

The accused was in October 1895 tried before the same Sessions Judge for having caused the death of his wife Kadija bin Cassim, and was sentenced to death, which sentence was subsequently commuted to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the circumstances of the present case confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

MURDER OF A MISTRESS.

IMPERATRIX VS. GADGYA BIN CHANVIRAPPA.

The accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. I. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, on the 25th ultimo, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having murdered his mistress Yasoda at Kudaigi on the 15th February last. She had been in his keeping some five years, and on the 10th February, they went from Mangundi to the house of accused's brother-in-law Baslingapa. Early in the morning of the 15th February, the accused's sister heard cries proceeding from the room where they were sleeping. Going in to see what the matter was, she saw the accused, with an axe in his hand, standing over the prostrate body of his mistress, who was bleeding from wounds on her head. Blood stains were found on the hands and feet of the accused, and on his dhotur. The woman was dead. The accused made a complete confession before the committing magistrate, alleging as his motive for the deed that he suspected Yasoda of having attempted to poison him. The accused had been complaining for some days of a burning sensation in the stomach, and was unable to go about or take his food. Before the committing magistrate, the accused further stated that his mistress had some intention of leaving him and going under the protection of another man. The Sessions Judge sentenced the accused to death.

Mr. Justice Strachey, in giving the court's decison, said: The Sessions Judge should not have recorded in evidence the report of the Assistant Surgeon, who was not examined as a witness. There is, however, ample evidence to prove that Yasoda was murdered in the manner stated by the witnesses and admitted by the accused in his examination before the committing magistrate. We must therefore confirm the conviction. With regard to the sentence, we see no reason to distrust the accused's statement that he fancied he had been poisoned by Yasoda. He was evidently ill and suffering both in body and mind, and though there is nothing in his statements of a nature to reduce the offence from murder to culpable homiside not amounting to murder, they are sufficient, we think, supported as they are in same measure by the evidence of the witnesses, to justify us in commuting the sentence to one of transportation for life.

The court sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

SUING HER HUSBAND FOR A DOWRY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. HORMUSJI DADABHOY, 4th Judge.)

CHOTIBAI VS. ABDULLA MAIKOO.

MR. SORABJI BEJONJI, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Messrs. Nusserwanji and Vijoyker, pleaders.

In this suit, the plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendant, who his her husband, the sum of Rs. 125, being the amount of "Meher" (dowry). On the 6th March last, the suit came on for hearing before his Honour, when, by consent of parties, it was referred to the arbitration of Cazi Shaik Mahomed Moorgay, the Cazi of Bombay, but owing to the absence of the Cazi, his brother, Cazi Mahomed Ali bin Mahomed Hoosein Moorgay, took upon himself the responsibility of the arbitrator and decided the suit. However, when the award was published, the plaintiff objected, contending that the arbitrator mentioned in the order of reference did not decide the case, but his brother took upon himself that duty, and hence the arbitration fell through.

The defendant stated before the arbitrator that he had agreed to pay his wife, the plaintiff, Rs. 125 as "Meher," and that he had already paid her Rs. 60 in cash and the balance of Rs. 65 was still due and owing and which the defendant was ready and willing to pay.

The plaintiff denied having received Rs. 60 as part payment of the "Meher," but subsequently admitted having received that amount on account of household expenses.

The arbitrator went into the evidence, when the defendant called a respectable witness to prove the payment of Rs. 60. After the evidence of the witness was recorded, the plaintiff, on being asked by the arbitrator, eventually admitted the receipt of Rs. 60, when the arbitrator stopped all the proceedings, and passed an order that only the balance of Rs. 65 was due by the defendant, who, in the presence of the arbitrator, paid that amount to plaintiff. The arbitrator made his award to say that the whole of the plaintiff's claim had been satisfied, and requested the court to dismiss the suit. The amount was paid to the plaintiff, and her signature was taken in a book.

At the hearing before his Honour, the evidence was gone into, after which the court dismissed the suit without costs.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY THE 11TH OF MAY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samli shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·741	NE	9	104·5	78·4	39	...	1·89	−1·36
Agra	29·703	SE	6	104·5	82·7	48	...	0·22	−1·41
Cawnpore	29·684	ESE	6	104·9	85·0	51	...	0·42	...
Allahabad	29·738	E	10	103·1	84·2	53	...	0·75	−1·40
Jhansi	29·711	C	3	110·2	85·2	22	...	0·64	−1·08
Jacobabad	29·753	C	2	1 84	73·1	19	...	1·00	−0·36
Karachi	29·812	WSW	13	93·3	78·0	79	...	0·14	−1·70
Jeypore	29·736	WSW	4	105·6	82·4	36	...	0·31	−1·45
Ajmere	29·776	W	12	99·9	83·5	44	...	0·07	−1·45
Deesa	29·813	W	14	108·4	79·0	67	...	..	−0·57
Ahmedabad	29·847	WSW	6	105·8	80·1	65	...	..	...
Bhuj	29·815	W	25	101·5	76·8	58	...	0·14	−0·49
Rajkot	29·861	W	18	105·9	77·5	65	...	0·03	−0·56
Veraval	29·892	W	10	87·6	79·3	85	...	..	...
Neemuch	29·806	WSW	18	100·3	77·6	61	...	0·04	−1·10
Indore	29·818	W	8	100·1	77·8	67	...	0·08	−1·07
Sangor	29·745	WSW	4	105·3	76·1	28	...	0·44	−2·29
Jubulpore	29·729	NW	4	108·0	75·6	23	...	0·10	−2·92
Hoshangabad	29·767	SW	17	106·5	77·8	30	...	0·25	−1·93
Khandwa	29·815	W	14	104·2	81·6	47	...	...	−1·54
Raipur	29·716	NE	7	109·5	82·8	32	...	0·45	−2·44
Nagpur	29·716	NNW	14	111·7	80·6	23	...	0·45	−3·94
Amraoti	29·775	NNW	12	108·4	76·8	50	...	...	−2·66
Akola	29·812	WNW	16	107·2	80·8	45	...	0·04	−2·36
Surat	29·888	NE	L	91·6	80·6	69	...	...	−0·30
Malegaon	29·858	W	13	103·8	74·6	53	...	...	−1·43
Bombay	29·914	WNW	7	90·4	82·1	66	...	0·06	−2·67
Poona	29·908	NNW	19	99·0	68·9	60	...	2·37	+0·45
Ahmednagar	29·854	NW	13	103·4	63·5	53	...	1·56	...
Aurangabad	29·864	W	7	105·0	73·2	55	...	0·14	...
Sholapur	29·853	NW	9	108·2	75·0	33	...	0·71	−2·22
Ratnagiri	29·834	NNW	7	9·4	80·8	64	...	0·34	−0·54
Belgaum	29·863	WNW	22	95·4	69·8	65	...	2·55	−2·20
Goa	29·949	N	13	92·0	82·4	68	...	0·36	...
Karwar	29·896	NW	12	91·3	82·4	72	...	0·48	−2·77
Mangalore	29·907	Calm	4	92·3	83·4	74	0·02	5·44	−0·01
Calicut	29·918	NW	4	89·9	77·0	77	...	4·05	−5·05
Cochin	29·901	Calm	8	9·2	80·1	83	0·02	13·23	−5·71
Bangalore	29·880	W	12	93·3	71·8	66	...	5·51	−1·71
Secunderabad	29·758	NW	12	103·7	82·7	25	...	1·28	−2·63
Masulipatam	29·760	SE	10	97·6	82·1	85	...	0·90	−3·04
Bellary	29·843	NW	10	102·9	76·6	50	...	3·75	−2·02
Cuddapah	29·807	W	8	110·8	80·0	52	...	0·95	+0·42
Madras	29·767	WSW	9	101·0	81·5	62	...	19·33	−1·84
Coimbatore	29·872	SW	5	101·4	76·3	85	...	3·44	−5·15
Trichinopoly	29·939	W	12	105·2	72·4	70	0·17	9·99	−2·96
Negapatam	29·905	W	10	106·1	77·9	78	0·30	38·19	+6·39
Colombo	29·902	WSW	14	90·5	81·5	79	0·03	34·47	−11·94
Aden	29·938	E	3	92·3	81·3	74	...	1·10	−2·04

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab and at Allahabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Surat, Malegaon and Aurangabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the North-West Provinces, and highest in Ceylon and along the coast from Bombay southwards as far as Cochin. Gradients are moderately steep to slight. Win

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OF our well-kown and celebrated *** PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.

In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse foot, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

IN the absence of further telegraphic news through Reuter calling for notice in this column since that chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, we annex our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	38,000	41,000	23,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	27,000	33,000	30,000
„ „ Continent	22,000	24,000	22,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,009,000	7,732,000	5,699,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,073,000	3,183,000	2,705,000
„ „ to Continent do.	2,065,000	3,016,000	2,109,000
„ Stock in the Ports	400,000	625,000	512,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	2,950,000	4,005,860	3,680,936
„ „ Surats	333,000	241,320	337,060

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	1,113,000	1,680,130	1,630,630
„ London	5,000	8,500	8,000
American Afloat	100,000	117,000	76,000
East Indian „	11,000	8,000	18,000
Total	1,229,000	1,813,630	1,792,600
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 7-16d.	3 9-16d.	3 15-16
„ Good Dhollera	3 7-16d.	3d.	3d.
Difference	1d.	9-16d.	11-16d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	8,59,453
„ „ Branches	Dec.	„	7,40,455
Other „	Inc.	„	3,31,820
Government Securities	„	„	2,47,669
Other Authorized „	Inc.	„	1
Loans on Govt. „	Dec.	„	3,11,552
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	„	1,74,053
Balances with other Banks	„	„	1,31,704
Cash	„	„	6,69,075

The reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. at the Board-meeting last Thursday is illustrated by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, which discloses an addition of 6¼ lakhs to the Bank's Cash Balance, at 122¼ lakhs, compared with a reduction to about the same extent in the week preceding. There has again been very little movement in the items of which the Return is made up, the principal changes last week having been some accession to Private Deposits, and a falling off to about the same amount in Loans, a small increase in Bills Discounted on the other side, having made the out decrease in trade requirements some five lakhs against a reduction of 15¼ lakhs in the week preceding. An addition of 8½ lakhs to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office was nearly counterbalanced by withdrawals at the branches.

COTTON.—A considerable business has been reported to-day in this staple on shippers' account, their purchases summing up 3,150 bales, consisting of 700 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 195½; 500 each of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 195; and Bengal, at Rs. 170¼-71; 300 each of Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 193; and Dharwar, at Rs. 193; 250 Broach, at Rs. 203; and 200 each of Miraj, at Rs. 192; Khangaum at Rs. 171; and Veerumgaum, at Rs. 179¼. The Mills, on the other hand, have bought only 1,000 bales of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 195 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are all unchanged.

WHEAT has remained steady with a moderate business reported for export; but prices unchanged as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-11-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 „	„ 4-10-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-10-0	„
Red Delhi	„ 4-8-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-5-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-8-0	„
Hard Red	„ 3-12-0	„

SEEDS.—An advance of one anna per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Linseed* to-day; but other kinds are unchanged in value, the market being steady, and export business upon a moderate scale. We quote this evening :—

Linseed	Rs. 6 15 0	to Rs. 7 1 0	per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 7 1 0	to „ 7 2 0	„	
Do. do Cawnpore	„ 6 12 0	to „ 6 14 0	„	
Do. red do.	„ 0 0 0	to „ 0 7 0	„	
Gingelly, White	„ 42 0 0	to „ 43 0 0	„	
Do. Mixed	„ 39 0 0	to „ 40 0 0	„	

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,398 bales.
Wheat	28,040 cwts.
Linseed	9,197 „
Rapeseed	6,368 „
Poppyseed	2,630 „
Castorseed	1,341 „
Rice	2,808 „

FREIGHTS.—This market remains quiet but steady. Some business has been done for Trieste and Venice at 9s. for Seeds and Wheat and 10s. per ton for Cotton; and for Dunkirk business has been reported at 8s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened dull and weak at 1s. 1 31-32d. for Bank Demand and Telegraphic, but quickly declined 1-16d. all round, the Bazaar bought a fair amount down to this rate, and the market closed unsettled as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 29-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 15-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2d.	„
Francs do.	1'47½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has remained steady in tone all day at some further advance in rates, 110-3-8 having been quoted throughout for cash, and 110½ for the 1st June settlement, these having also been the closing quotations.

SHARES.—There has been but little business passing in this market to-day prices generally, however, remaining steady and unchanged. The following being the only alterations in our list this evening viz., an advance of Rs. 10, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 5, in Sun; and of Rs. 2½ in Leopold. Bombay Ice are Rs. 2 higher, and Treacher and Co. Rs. 5.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 9th May, compared with the Statement of 2nd May, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 2. Rs.	May 9. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	52,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,71,988	56,31,451
Do. do. at Branches	49,14,981	42,74,526
Other Deposits	3,17,42,579	3,21,21,393
Post Bills	2,144	2,144
Credits, undrawn	21,54,785	25,37,361
Rs.	5,87,86,487	5,96,69,884
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	66,34,863	68,82,532
Other authorised Securities	42,04,120	42,04,121
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	84,16,040	83,88,591
Loans do. do.	97,75,755	94,64,393
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,76,57,562	1,78,31,615
Dead Stock	4,03,433	4,03,451
Stamps and Stationery	20,958	20,834
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,01,976	2,35,680
Cash	1,15,71,780	1,22,40,855
Rs.	5,87,86,487	5,96 69,884

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable San Thome Loando, interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tsuhsung and Yunnan.

Turkish route right.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 2nd May 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	46,692	43,018	3,674	...	53,420	...
Goods	53,901	53,933	...	32	...	78,212
Other earnings	2,911	4,099	...	1,188	...	20,694
Total for week	1,03,504	1,01,050	2,454	...	...	...
Aggregate	1901555	1947,071	...	...	...	45,516

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SULIVAN.—April 18, at Bartlow House, Cambridgeshire, George Augustus Filmer Sulivan, Colonel, late 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, aged 77.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STEVENS.—May 11, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Charles F. Stevens, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEWILTON.—May 6, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain A W deWilton, 1st Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

HEIN.—April 28, at Jhelum, the wife of F H Hein, Permanent Way Inspector, of a daughter.

ODDIE.—May 2, at Glenburnil, Coonoor, the wife of H J Oddie, of a daughter.

PACKHAM.—May 3, the wife of F W Packham, of a son.

POPE.—May 6, at Magdala Cottage, Darjeeling, the wife of T Archdale Pope, Survey of India, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ALEXANDER—MacLEOD.—April 22, at S Matthew's Church, Moulmain, by the Rev J E Marks, D D, Chaplain, Arthur Vickers Alexander, Lieutenant, 14th Regiment, M I, second son of the Rev Canon John Alexander, M A, Rector of Mulrankin, County Wexford, to Morna, eldest surviving daughter of Donald Grant MacLeod, M A, LL D, Judge of Moulmain.

DEWEY—MILLER.—April 8, at All Saints Church, by the Revd R M Kirwan, Garrison Chaplain, Lucknow, Harold Vernon Dewey, I S M D, to Charlotte Emelia Stuart, sixth young at daughter of Surgeon-Captain H J Miller, I S M D (Retired).

MILLER—ELLOY.—April 29, at St Mary's Church, Benares, by the Revd Barrow, Henry Ernest Stuart, P W D, son of Surgeon-Captain H J Miller, I S M D (Retired) to Mabel Ellen, second eldest daughter of C S Elloy, Esq, Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

DEATHS.

MACKINTOSH.—April 21, at Dehra, while on the way to Mussoorie, suddenly, Beryl Eva Annie, the dearly loved infant daughter of E G Mackintosh, Bank of Upper India, Ld, aged 13 months and 19 days.

O'BRIEN.—April 28, at the Convent Ramnee, Naini Tal, Eileen Marie Constance, the fond and beloved daughter of Major T O Brien, retired, aged 12 years, 1 month and 3 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1896.

THE history of the deserted city of Vijayanagar, once the capital of a great empire embracing the whole of Southern India, forms an interesting parallel to the rise and fall of some of the great cities of the Western world. This history was the subject of a deeply interesting lecture by Captain Charles Rolleston, before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, the day before the departure of the mail. The city is not, like so many other deserted places, a mere heap of ruins, for having been built of massive stone-work, many of its palaces and temples have suffered comparatively little from the ravages of time. It is situated on the banks of the Toongbhadra, a river which separates British territory from that of the Rajah of Anagoondi. Some idea of the former glories of this ruined capital may be obtained from the fact that, although the greater part of it was totally destroyed, the ruins that remain cover an area of about ten square miles. But so numerous are the places of historic interest in India, that it may be taken for granted that the great majority of globe-trotters who favour India with their presence in the winter months have not so much as heard of Vijayanagar, much less visited it. One reason for this is the inaccessibility of the place, and its situation in an unhealthy and little known part of the Madras Presidency. If only the founders of Vijayanagar had been considerate enough to pitch their tent in Northern India, the city would have been as favourite a resort of the sight-seer and a more favourite resort of the antiquary than Delhi, Lucknow, or Benares. But the said founders are rather hard to trace, for the origin of the city is lost in the legends of pre-historic antiquity. All we know is that from very early times Vijayanagar was a place of considerable sanctity, for ruins still exist which show that very ancient forms of idolatory were practiced there. An extant account of the travels of Suleman, a Mahomedan merchant in the ninth century, describes several kingdoms into which the Deccan was then divided; amongst them was one large territory, the ruler of which owned an immense army, and whose subjects appear to have attained a relatively high state of civilization. This kingdom was the State of Vijayanagar, but the condition in which Suleman found it did not last, for at some subsequent time it broke up into several principalities and remained so until the year 1330. At that time two Hindu brothers founded a small independent State with the ancient town of Vijyayangar as their capital. The men took advantage of the political unrest of the age to extend their authority, and by force of arms to build up on the ruins of the smaller neighbouring States the dominion which took its name from the capital. In a few years they reduced to a condition of vassalage all the minor principalities of Southern India.

The dynasty thus founded lasted for about 230 years, and the Vijayanagar princes having consolidated the empire, evinced great taste in the embellishment of the capital. Magnificent palaces and temples sprang up, learning was encouraged, and the country was the last great power to fall before the Mahomedan invasion. The State was visited about the middle of the fifteenth century by a Persian ambassador, named Abd-er-Razzak, from whose graphic account, combined with the statements of other travellers, it would appear that the fertile land was highly cultivated by an industrious people; that the empire in general was thickly populated, prosperous, and politically powerful. The ruler of the country was able to put into the field a million of armed men, of whom 40,000 were cavalry, besides a force of 400 war elephants, while in the capital alone there was a garrison of 90,000 soldiers. Vartham, also an Italian visitor in 1503, speaks in raptures of Vijayanagar as a most attractive place of residence. Abd-er-Razzak mentions that the then Raja had an establishment of seven hundred wives, although Conti, who visited the city some years previously, gives the number in his time as two thousand. In those early days the extent to which the masses of the people wore their jewellery in public might be considered a very good criterion of the justice or otherwise of the administration. Judged by this standard, the people of the City of Victory (for that is the meaning of the name Vijayanagar) had very little ground for complaint. The people of every rank from the highest down to the very workers in the bazaars wore jewels and ornaments of gold, such as earrings, necklaces, rings and bangles. Under a settled form of Government the merchants were enabled to give full play to their hereditary trading instincts. Vijayanagar became a great mart for precious stones and pearls, which were brought from Burmah, different parts of India, and from Persia, besides silks and brocades from China and Egypt. Amongst many other articles of import are mentioned oil, wine, drugs, spices, coral, ivory, and sandalwood. It was during the first half of the sixteenth century that Vijayanagar attained the zenith of its luxury and splendour. The home of an opulent nobility, the seat of learning, the emporium of an immense commerce, it was supposed to be under the special protection of the gods, and was largely inhabited by the higher castes. The city grew exceedingly until it covered 24 square miles of ground, and acquired an increasing reputation for sanctity. The Brahmin priests propogated a belief, which soon became widespread, that the pilgrims by simply bathing themselves in a certain portion of the stream could be cleansed from all past sins. Pilgrims of all descriptions from wealthy princes and zamindars to the wandering *yogi* or religious mendicant, therefore, repaired thither at all seasons of the year. The people had a way of uniting amusement, religious observance, business, pleasure, and even criminal transactions with strange incongruity. A life of voluptuous ease had enervated the rulers and leaders of the people and led them to grow careless of the national honour and safety; the people followed the example of their betters, and the Empire paid the usual penalty.

In 1564 several Mahomedan rulers of neighbouring States lying to the north of Vijayanagar formed a coalition, and invaded the empire with a large force, and meeting a totally unprepared army, effected the capture of the city with comparative ease. Even the annals of Eastern warfare can scarcely furnish a parallel to the five months of murder, pillage, and rapine which followed. Flushed with conquest and panting for plunder, the victorious army gave way to the most unbridled cruelty and excess. From the royal palaces down to the humblest dwellings all were looted, until at last the terror-stricken inhabitants fled and dispersed through surrounding country. The circumstances connected with the decline and fall of the Vijayanagar dominion have, Captain Rolleston pointed out, a significant parallel in the narratives of the wreck of other empires. In the pages of history, we find that nations, if at last successful, after being hardened in a long-continued struggle against adverse forces, develop qualities which make them rich and powerful. But prosperity is not always an unmixed blessing, for a widespread luxury, the outcome of an artificial life, frequently results in an age of decadence. Forgetting that in proportion as wealth and territory augment, means should also be increased to defend acquired possessions, men refuse to make adequate sacrifices, personal or otherwise, and when a political crisis arises, the nation is involved in serious disaster or irretrievable ruin. So it was with the great South Indian State which has passed into our hands. Captain Rolleston pointed the obvious moral that in guarding her magnificent inheritance in India, it might not be amiss for Great Britain to take a very palpable and useful object-lesson in the history and fate of the Empire of Vijayanagar. In the course of the discussion, a hope was expressed that the authorities would do their best to preserve from ruin such historical places as Vijayanagar from further destruction by the ravages of time. The Government of India are paying some attention to the subject, but it can scarcely be said they are doing their best, to preserve the ancient monuments of the country and to have them investigated with a view to obtaining some tangible evidence in regard to many theories which rest only on mere oral tradition. As we saw the other day, the temple of Buddha-Gaya, perhaps the most interesting relict of India's past, was left almost uncared for until Sir Edwin Arnold's enthusiasm for Eastern faiths led to private efforts being made to rescue it from gradual destruction. At home complaints have been made that notwithstanding the unexampled financial prosperity, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has not allotted a single extra penny to the museums. In the same way the re-establishment of financial equilibruim in India has not led to any additional help being afforded to archæological research, or to any increase of the inadequate establishment charged with that duty.

IN accordance with the statutory obligation devolving on the directors of Indian Companies to convene a general meeting of shareholders within six months of registration, the shareholders of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company met at the registered offices yesterday. The chairman, to whose business knowledge and energy the company owes its origin, was able to give the shareholders a very satisfactory account both of the progress being made in the construction of the line and of its prospects. From a commercial point of view the meeting was an event of historical importance, for, as Mr. Forrest, the chairman, pointed out, the company is the first started under the rules for feeder lines issued in 1893. Designed as they were to attract native capital and native savings into this form of investment, these rules marked an important departure in the policy of the Government of India in regard to railway construction. It is to be regretted that the concessions then offered to the rupee capitalist were, in the first instance hedged round with so many limitations that they failed to have the desired effect. It is still more to be regretted that the two subsequent attempts of the Government of India to improve them have been of so grudging a character that the terms still remain unaccepted, save in the case of the two lines in Guzerat, which Mr. Forrest has promoted. We pointed out in these columns a few weeks ago that the refusal of the Government to accept even to a partial extent the various suggestions made by the Chambers of Commerce is due to an altogether needless fear lest Rupee Railways should compete with the Government's own securities, and lower their prices. Sir James Westland in his last Budget speech practically admitted that the policy of the Government in considering the question of rupee versus sterling capital is largely regulated by these considerations. Hence it is that the native capitalist has been given no better terms under the amended rules issued a few weeks back than the sterling investor, notwithstanding the very low rates in the London market compared with those obtaining in India. Basing his opinion on a wide experience of business both here and at home, Mr. Forrest declares that as an effect of this policy the feeder railways will be financed in London, whereas if the Government of India would provide that the main line should return, if necessary, some portion of the profits it makes out of the feeder line, so as to give the latter a dividend of 4 per cent. instead of 3½ per cent., "no end of Indian capital" would be obtainable. In many cases this rebate would only be required a short time after the line was open, if at all, but a practical guarantee of 4 per cent. would make all the difference in inducing a flow of native capital to a class of investments better calculated than any other to develop the resources of the Empire. As Mr. Forrest pointed out, the price Government obtain for their loans is practically governed by the London value, and would not be affected by Indian capital being drawn into railway enterprise. The policy of constructing railways on a sterling basis, when by somewhat more liberal terms the money could be raised in India, is unsound and cannot be defended upon any principle of political economy. H. E. Lord Elgin, who takes a great interest in railway construction, but whose speech on the subject during the Budget debate contained no reference whatever to the question of a rupee basis, would do well to ponder the words of Sir David Barbour on this subject: "There can be no question as to the benefit which railways confer on India, but it is possible to make them more rapidly than the finances can stand, as well as to pay too high a price for them. I should like to see railways pushed on as rapidly as funds can be found for their construction *in India*."

THE United Service Institution of India, now thoroughly reorganised, has entered upon a new lease of life, and the outward and visible signs of this are to be found in the new series of the "Journal." Unfortunately, the Institution has abandoned the old familiar blue cover, and sends out the first number of the new series in a grimy white wrapper, printed in very inferior black and red, which are certainly not what they were intended to be, either by the printer or the Institution. But the matter within the covers shows that the new editor has risen to the occasion. That which he offers to his readers is markedly improved both as regards quantity and quality. The contributed articles deal with subjects of immediate interest to military men, the only unfortunate feature of the new number being that all through the journal of the United Service there is nothing either from the Navy or Indian Marine. Major Tonnochy, of the 4th Sikhs, has the place of honour for a criticism of the system of Army training of General Dragomirow, of the Russian Army. The Russian soldier has a proverb, "it is jollier to die in company, and the little Mother Russia has sons enough," on which one Drigalski has remarked that this feeling, this indifference to danger, arising from a certain want of intelligence, though unaccompanied by undoubted heroism, will be probably in the future, as it has been in the past, the strong point of the Rusian infantry. In considering the system of training adopted by a Russian this characteristic is borne in mind by Major Tonnochy, who not only approves it, but would apply Dragomirow's system to the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

ABANDONMENT OF TERRITORY.

ROME, MAY 11.

Italy has decided to evacuate Adigrat, and limit the Italian territory in Erythrea to a line between Marab and Belesa.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Latest accounts state that the cholera is seriously increasing at Alexandria.

One death from cholera has occurred at Cairo.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR EGYPT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The following will be the Indian Contingent proceeding to Suakim for service in Egypt :—The 26th Punjab Infantry ; 35th Sikhs ; 1st Bombay Lancers ; one Company Madras Sappers, and Details.

Colonel Egerton, of the Guides, has been appointed Commandant of the Indian Contingent to Egypt with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS PROGRAMME.

The following programme of reliefs of the British Native Troops, to be carried out during the ensuing season, has received sanction of the Government :—

Royal Horse Artillery—B. Battery, Lucknow to Rawalpindi.

Field Artillery—2nd Field Battery, Dinapore to England ; 3rd Field Battery, England to Saugor ; 6th Field Battery, Saugor to Dinapore ; 8th Field Battery, Jhansi to England ; 15th Field Battery, Campbellpore to Meerut ; 23rd Field Battery, St. Thomas Mount to Secunderabad ; 26th Field Battery Kamptee to Kirkee ; 29th Field Battery, Belgaum to St. Thomas Mount ; 30th Field Battery, England to Fyzabad ; 33rd Field Battery, Secunderabad to Bellary ; 39th Field Battery, Fyzabad to England ; 45th Field Battery, Bellary to St. Thomas Mount ; 49th Field Battery, St. Thomas Mount to Belgaum ; 51st Field Battery, Meerut to Peshawar ; 57th Field Battery, England to Campbellpore ; 68th Field Battery, Peshawar to England ; 72nd Field Battery, Kirkee to Kamptee ; and 80th Field Battery, England to Jhansi.

Mountain Artillery—No. 1 Mountain Battery, Jutogh to Murree Hills ; No. 8 Mountain Battery Murree Hills to Jutogh.

Garrison Artillery—No. 1 Company, Delhi to Fort William ; No. 8 Company, Fort William to Delhi ; No. 13 Company, Barrackpore to Aden ; No. 26 Company, Roorkee to Aden ; No. 3 Company, Southern Division, Aden to England ; No. 5 Company, Southern Division, Rawalpindi to Agra ; No. 9 Company, Southern Division, Aden to Roorkee ; No. 33 Company, Southern Division, England to Rawalpindi ; and No. 16 Company, Western Division, Agra to Barrackpore.

Native Artillery *nil*.

British Cavalry—4th Hussars, England to Bangalore ; 16th Lancers, Lucknow to Umballa ; 18th Hussars, Umballa to Lucknow ; 19th Hussars, Bangalore to Secundrabad ; 21st Hussars, Secunderabad to Egypt.

Native Cavalry—12th Bengal Cavalry, Sialkot to Peshawar ; 13th Bengal Lancers, Peshawar to Multan ; 16th Bengal Cavalry, Multan to Ferozepore ; 18th Bengal Lancers, Escapees to Sialkot ; 1st Bombay Lancers, Neemuch and Nussirabad to Poona ; 2nd Bombay Lancers, Poona to Deesa or Rajkote ; and 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, Deesa and Rajkote to Neemuch and Nussirabad.

British Infantry—1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, Peshawar to Jullundur ; 1st Battalion Roya Scots Fusiliers, England to Sialkot ; 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Sialkot to England ; 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, Bellary and Fort St. George to Secunderabad ; 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Jhansi and Nowgong ; 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, Meerut to Peshawar ; 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Bareilly to Ferozepore ; 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, Fort William to Sitpur and Benares ; 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, Jullunder to Mauritius and the Cape ; 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, Malta to Fort William ; 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, Secunderabad to Bellary and Fort St. George ; 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, Ferozepore to England ; 2nd Batalion York and Lancaster Regiment, Mauritius to Agra ; 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, Egypt to Meerut ; 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, Sitpur and Benares to Bareilly.

Sappers and Miners—No. 2 Company Madras Sappers and Miners, Bangalore to Burma ; No. 3 Company Madras Sappers and Miners, Burma to Bangalore ; No. 1 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, Aden to Kirkee ; No. 2 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, Kirkee to Aden.

Native Infantry—2nd Bengal Infantry, Silchar and Debrugarh to Agra ; 7th Bengal Infantry, Lucknow to Derunda and Buxar ; 17th Bengal Infantry, Agra to Silchar and Debrugarh ; 22nd Punjab Infantry, Kohat to Jhelum ; 26th Punjab Infantry, Jhelum to Rawalpindi ; 33rd Punjab Infantry, Rawalpindi to Peshawar ; 36th Sikhs, Peshawar to Kohat ; 3rd Madras Light Infantry, Burma to Secunderabad ; 6th Madras Infantry, Berhampur and Cuttack to Burma (Rangoon) ; 15th Madras Infantry, Madras to Burma ; 17th Madras Infantry, Burma to Bangalore ; 22nd Madras Infantry, Secunderabad to Berhampur and Cuttack ; 24th Madras Infantry, Bangalore to Quilon, etc. ; 28th Madras Infantry, Quilon, etc., to Madras ; 29th Madras Infantry, Meiktila to the Chin Hills ; 31st Madras Infantry, Chin Hills to Fort Stedman ; 32nd Madras Infantry, Fort Stedman to Meiktila ; 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Quetta to Bhuj ; 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, Mhow to Sattara ; 4th Bombay Rifles, Poona to Mhow ; 10th Bombay Light Infantry, Satara to Aden ; 13th Bombay Infantry, Aden to Deesa ; 14th Bombay Infantry, Deesa to Poona ; 16th Bombay Infantry, Ahmedabad to Quetta ; and 17th Bombay Infantry, Bhuj to Ahmedabad.

CONVERSION OF BURMA INTO A LIEUT.-GOVERNORSHIP POSTPONED.

The Secretary of State, in the second Despatch to the Government of India, expresses his inability to see the necessity for immediately converting Burma into a Lieutenant-Governorship with increased expenditure ; but expresses his willingness to give the matter re-consideration on receipt of the views of the Government of India. At the same time, however, he fully realizes the necessity of establishing a local Legislative Council in Burma on the same principle as the local Councils of Bombay, Madras, and the North-West Provinces, to be presided over by the Chief Commissioner, and is willing to sanction this measure. If the Government of India expresses concurrence in this case, the Punjab would also be given a local Council.

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

BARODA, MAY 11.

The Opium case was again called for hearing to-day, before Captain C. A. Brown, Railway Magistrate. Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared, with the Broach Public Prosecutor, for the prosecution ; while Mr. Gokhale was for the defence.

The Assistant Collector, Mr. Rustom, and another witness were re-called by Capt. Brown, and examined in connection with a certain letter which Inspector Good found with Assa Khora when he (Assa Khora) was arrested. Though summonses were issued for fourteen witness, not one was present. Mr. Little remarked that it appeared as if it was done on purpose. The magistrate expressed his dissatisfaction, and told Mr. Gokhale that he should take pains and see that his witnesses are present on the next occasion. The case is fixed for the 21st instant.

THE CALCUTTA POISONING CASE.

ACQUITTAL OF ACCUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

After a trial lasting a week, Emily Ghose was, this morning, acquitted, at the Criminal Sessions, of the charge of murdering her husband, the Revd. B. C. Ghose, a Native missionary.

Justice Trevelyan, in the course of his summing up, referred to the inability on the part of the prosecution to show adequate motive for the crime. There was, however, no doubt that an intrigue existed between the prisoner and Solomon. The prosecution had said that they could not prove that the prisoner had bought the poison. The mere fact that arsenic was easily obtainable, would equally support the theory that Ghose had committed suicide. The offer of bribes to the police was evidence distinctly adverse to the prisoner, but his Lordship would not advise the jury to pay much attention to that. Persons often acted foolishly in the matter of bribes. In England such evidence was held damnatory, but in this country it could not be taken so in every case. As to the medical evidence, it was never safe to convict on expert evidence unless it was of a very sure kind. The standard medical works gave great margin to the action of arsenic. It would, moreover, be neither safe, nor right to convict the prisoner on the statements of what took place on the night of Ghose's death.

The jury without retiring returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here this morning.

KURRACHEE, MAY 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Elektra, from Bombay, sailed for Trieste this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix from Bombay arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 11.

French Mail steamer Polynisien from Suez and Orient steamer Oratava from Aden arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Yarra, left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th instant and is expected here on the 14th instant (Thursday) at about 8 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121 1-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 15-16
Bar Silver	31

COLONEL HENRY LOWTHER NUTT.

A VERY esteemed and valued officer of the State, Colonel Henry Lowther Nutt, Political Superintendent, and Commandant of the Local Corps in Savantwadi, leaves Bombay to-day by the Johanesburg for Plymouth. He now takes nine months' leave on medical certificate ; and before this leave expires, he will have completed thirty-eight years' good service in and for India. When he was leaving Savantvadi a few days ago, natives of all classes and castes testified in the most touching manner to the esteem and affection in which he is held, and the deep regret with which they witnessed his departure from amongst them. Colonel Nutt has been an energetic, many-sided man, who took an interest in every thing and everybody. His yacht was one of the outside men doing wonders. There were the despairing dashes by [illegible] wherever he went. When at Wadhwan, he organised a series of admirable agricultural shows ; and the Princes co-operated with him in making them thoroughly successful. The result was a large improvement in the breed of cattle, and also in the fine Kathiawar breed of horses, which, in Colonel Nutt's view, will repay any efforts that may be made to develop its sterling qualities of endurance, speed, and pluck. During the time he was in Kathiawar, Colonel Nutt endeared himself to the Princes and Chiefs, and all who took an interest in the agricultural development of the different Native States. In the year 1863, he was a subaltern.

Colonel Nutt has been a valued officer in various capacities since he joined the service in 1858 at the young age of seventeen years. He was attached to H. M. 31st Regiment at Poona, where he had the remarkably good fortune to win the Poona Derby on his own horse, Potomac, beating a well-known crack of the day, named Rabbi, by a neck. Colonel Nutt was the only gentleman rider in the race, and he scaled, if we remember right, just under eight stone. He was next attached to the 31st Regiment, Bombay N. I., at Deesa ; and then to the 1st Bombay Fusiliers at Kurrachee. While on sick leave to England from May 1864 to September 1866, he was attached to H. M. 31st Rekiment for the purpose of attending the gymnasium at Aldershott ; and on his return to this country in October 1866, he was attached to the 7th Regiment, N. I. at Poona. In November of the same year, he was transferred to the Bombay Staff Corps, of which he has ever since been a conspicuous member. From April 1867 to June 1868, he served as Assistant to the Political Resident, and even held charge of the Residency for about a month. In October 1868, we find him transferred to Baroda and Rewa Kantha as Boundary Settlement Commissioner. In September 1869, Colonel Nutt was sent as Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar, where he subsequently did distinguished service for several years. In November 1873, he was placed on the special duty of travelling in India with the Princes of Navanagar and Rajkote ; and from April 1874 to October 1876, he was placed on another special duty, that of Tutor and Companion to the Thakore of Bhownuggur. In November 1876, Colonel Nutt had his services transferred to Kolhapur as Adjutant of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent. Except for about a year, February 1879 to March 1880, when he served as Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, Colonel Nutt worked with zeal for several years in Kathiawar again until November 1881, when he was appointed Joint Administrator at Gondal, where he was also on special duty from August to November 1884. In December 1888, he was sent to Palanpur as officiating Political Agent, and occupied the same position at Sadra in April 1890. In October 1891, Colonel Nutt was appointed to the office he at present holds, that of Political Superintendent, and Commandant of the Local Corps in Savantvadi, where, as in Kathiawar, he won the esteem and affection of all classes of people. In to-day leaving India for good after thirty-eight years' service he carries with him the esteem and the regards of troops of friends.

THE S. S. IMPERATOR.

MR. C. ZANELLA, agent of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, informs us that by the mail arrived on Sunday he received information from his head office that the s.s. Imperator had to be replaced for her next voyage on the Accelerated Line to Bombay by the s.s. Poseidon, on account of damages suffered through fire having broken out in her main hatch while discharging her cargo, which consisted principally of cotton and seeds. The fire was put down with the greatest promptness, but of course some cargo is damaged, partly by fire and partly by water.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MAY 10.

10 p.m.	84·4

MONDAY.—MAY 11.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	87·9
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	87·9

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 24.

MORE HONOURS FOR YORKSHIRE.

ALWAYS to the fore in sporting matters, whether it be horse-racing, foot-racing, cricket, football or any of the kindred sports, Yorkshire seems destined to lead the van still. The latest triumph for the followers of the White Rose to enthuse over happened in London last Saturday, when Sheffield Wednesday managed to win the brand new silver cup put up for competition by the Football Association. It is not my intention to refer to the game at length here, that will be done much more picturesquely in the daily prints, but I may be allowed to join in the chorus of congratulation which is being sung on every hand in praise of the Sheffield team. I happened to be one of the 50,000 who watched the game, and amused myself in timing the leading incidents of the game ; these may be referred to at some future time. Last week it occurred to me that a chat about the rival teams might prove interesting to those who like to know something more than the bare details about the players who took part in the momentous struggle, but so much has already been done in this direction that there is very little left to say. Both clubs have a large and enthusiastic following—I am not likely soon to forget the immense rosettes of blue and white ribbons sported by some of the Tykes—but I verily believe that no club throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom could have achieved a more popular victory. For more years than I care to remember, the name of Sheffield has been associated with the game, and away back in the early seventies when it was my privilege to captain a team of very amateurish players in a quiet little town I well remember that we used to play under what were known as Sheffield Rules. One of the first notabilities I can recall in after-life was one Harry Webster, who was also a very capable cricketer, in which capacity he set out for the Cape, where at Fort Elizabeth he settled down, and made it his mission in life to tutor the South Africans. Why, Sheffield Wednesday has long earned the right to a niche in the temple of football fame, if only by reason of the many excellent players it has brought out. Who that has any extended knowledge of the game can ever forget the brilliant play of "Billy" Mossforth ? For his inches I question if we have ever possessed a finer exponent of football. His swift runs, adroit dodging, and deadly shooting for goal were the theme of admiration whenever and wherever he played. But luck has always been particularly cruel to the Wednesday team in the English Cup competition. Year after year they have struggled and fought with a never-say-die pluck and persistency beyond all praise. Times innumerable the brave old club looked like coming through the ordeal successfully, but until the present year of grace Fortune has persistently refused to smile upon its doings. Now that the prize has fallen to their share, we can all join in tendering our heartiest felicitations to the captain and his merry men.

A COINCIDENCE.

Last season, we had a meeting in the final tie of those old opponents, Aston Villa and West Bromwich Albion and the start of the game was most sensational. There had been a few quick passes amongst the Villa men in the Albion quarters, and that speedy young man, Athersmith, got hold of the ball, and raced clean away to the line, where he spun the ball across the goal-mouth, and in less than a minute the Villa had obtained a lead. This meant all the difference in the world, as it happened, for no other point was obtained, and the Villa ran out winners by one goal to none. Those who saw both games, as it was my privilege to do, must have been struck with the remarkable similarity of the opening. There were the same few passes, the same opening given the right wing, the same crossing of the ball to the left, and the same successful shot at goal, the Wednesday team getting in front after forty seconds' play. It may well be heard [illegible] prominently the left wing showhead in the yells of [illegible] side, the equal terms, and right up to the close it seemed anybody's game, as the saying goes. So, on Saturday last we saw the little fair-haired Black getting in centre after centre, until it must have been a relief to the Yorkshire portion of the crowd when hostilities ceased. We have had so many particulars of the rival teams in the daily journals that it would be only travelling over well-worn ground to refer to the men at length in this column, and any further remarks I may have to make on the match, or the winning and losing teams, may be postponed for some future date.

TOLD OF "BOB" THOMS.

There are very few gentlemen, I should imagine, with the prefix of "Rev." to their names, who get about amongst the sporting fraternity much more frequently than the Rev. Frank Marshall, the Huddersfield mentor. It is only a few days ago since we happened across each other, and a very pleasant chat we had. How we rambled on from one topic to another over our chop and bitter beer may be imagined by those who know what a rare yarn-spinner Mr. Marshall is. We had the James Brothers topic on, of course, and agreed to differ on the point of the Union's policy. Then on we scampered to talk of cricket, and here my rev. friend was at once in his element. We were speaking of umpiring, and this little yarn concerning an incident between "W. G." and the famous umpire struck me as being rather neat, although of course I cannot reproduce it in cold type with the unction of the raconteur. It happened in a big match where W. G. Grace was fielding and "Bob" Thoms was umpiring. A smart bit of fielding had been brought off, and "W. G.," with his eagle eye, thought an appeal should be made. "S' that ?" rolled out in the deepest tones, but sharp and decisive. The reply of Thoms was a little out of common, it must be admitted. Said he, as the story runs, "Sir, you don't catch 'em off the elbow, you don't catch on the first bounce, and you don't bustle me. Not out sir!" This may or may not be a veracious version, but I give it as I heard it. Not for the first time I learned that the great cricketer sometimes differs with umpire's decisions, but I can only recall one instance when "W. G." took a decision with a palpable demonstration of doubt. This was in one of the Australian matches some years ago, and happened in this wise. Grace had either Ulyett or Painter for a partner—I just now forget which of them—and a sharp cut had been made past point and Grace went for a run. But little Alec. Bannerman suddenly sprang to the ball from coverpoint like a flash, and a sharp whip into the wicket was but the work of an instant. There was a desperate rush by W. G., and as bat slid over the crease down went the wicket. It must have been a very near thing, and the umpire alone could decide. From the appeal up went the umpire's arm, and Grace instantly fixed him to the spot with a glance and an expression full of wrathful eloquence. But the fiat had gone forth and very reluctantly the great cricketer tucked the bat under his arm, and as he tramped back to the pavilion, taking off his gloves as he strode along, there was such a wagging of his head that made a very large proportion of the spectators boil with indignation at the umpire's decision. A good many of us were sorely disappointed, because, like another estimable person on a memorable occasion, we "wanted to see the gentleman play."

MAURICE READ.

Speaking of cricket, I am reminded that we are about to lose the services of Maurice Read, who this year severs his connection with Surrey in order to take up the duties of coach. To a good many of that enthusiastic gathering known as "the Surrey crowd" this will be unwelcome news, for certain it is that no player the county has ever boasted has won his way to the hearts of the populace more readily than Maurice Read. There has always been such an affability about the man. Winning or losing, he was always the same quiet unobtrusive, gentlemanly player. Here it need not be said what he has done year after year for Surrey ; that he has been one of their truest helpers everyone will admit. His brilliant feats with the bat when runs have been badly wanted—and that is the time when they are, as a rule most difficult to obtain—have been recorded in cricket history, and will never die. What safer pair of hands could a bowler or a captain wish in the long field ! As a cricketer he has been of immense value to his county and his country ; as a man and a sportsman he has given a tone to professionalism that all the taunts of the "superfine" school of critics cannot effect. In these days, when we hear so much about the wicked ways of professionalism, it is pleasant to reflect on the career and conduct of such a man as Read. Once or twice last season I thought I detected something of the "veteran" about him, but his play seemed as crisp, as earnest, as wholehearted as ever. It is in the nature of things, of course, that these departures must take place, but one does not care to let a thread snap without saying a few cheery words when the opportunity comes. That Maurice Read will have a warm corner in the hearts of all lovers of the game for many years to come may be depended on, and I can only express a hope in passing that his place in the Surrey Eleven will be occupied by as good a man and as good a cricketer.

THE PROGRESS OF HOCKEY.

That the game of hockey has made immense strides in public favour during the last year or two is undeniable. In the opinion of some of the more enthusiastic members of the fraternity it is destined to seriously compete with football. Only a few days ago I was speaking of the game with an old time international football player, who is now considered a particularly good forward at hockey. For some years after he ceased playing at the Association game he was a regular attendant at the big matches as spectator, but now he cannot be persuaded to forsake hockey to witness the most important of football matches, and he gives it as his opinion that in a few years there will be as big a demand for hockey players as there now is for the exponents of other pastimes. How far this may be correct time will show. It cannot be denied that a good many young men who have gained distinction with football clubs can now be found in hockey teams, and those of my acquaintance who have taken up the latter game declare that for downright enjoyment football has to take a secondary place. Not very long ago there seemed some danger that friction would arise over the everlasting amateur and professional business. The opinions of Dr. W. G. Grace and other celebrities in sport were sought, and the vexed question as to whether an amateur could play with or against a professional cricketer without becoming himself a pro. was very sensibly decided to the effect that in such a case the *statu quo ante* would obtain. Playing with or against a pro. would simply make no difference, and things would remain as they were. There seems to be a terrible lot of fussy people about, who connect themselves with our sports. Personally, I have a very profound respect for professionals at any game, and I do not admire these continual bickerings about status. Some of our most notable aristocrats have taken to golf with rare ardour, and I often wonder why some of these busybodies do not call the attention of, say, Mr. Arthur Balfour to the iniquity of allowing rare old Tom Watson to "gowf" on the same links as the gentlefolk. The gentility of some of these people must be very thinly veneered if they are afraid to endanger it by coming into contact with professionals.

CYCLING PROFESSIONALS.

It looks at the present time as if the "new professionalism" in cycling was to sweep everything before it. From one end of the country to the other we hear of men being refused amateur licences, and thus forced to join the professional ranks. That this will be for the ultimate benefit of cycle racing I have not the slightest doubt. It may happen, of course, that one or two men may be found going wrong, but the strong probability is that such men would misconduct themselves, whether classed as amateurs or professionals. But it will be to the interest of the men themselves to keep straight, and give the public good racing. In certain districts there will not be the same opportunities for catering for the pro. riders, but we shall probably find that all the big centres will construct up-to-date tracks sooner or later. Cycle racing is always most exhilarating amongst the better-class men, as those who have witnessed the racing at Olympia (London) and elsewhere must admit. But of matches between man that a well-known Yankee "manager" and an equally well-known Anglo-French "manager" have been fixing up a series of matches between two of the fastest professionals we have. These are to be run off, it is said, in three different centres. The object must be palpable to everyone. Why it should be considered necessary to ride six events to prove the superiority of either the one or the other is not plain, except upon the very reasonable supposition that "gate" is at the bottom of it all. These are the sort of arrangements that help to drag sport down, and I shall look with some curiosity to find what action will be taken by those whose duty it is to keep cycling from the exploiting of notoriety hunters. Fresh records continue to be put up with refreshing regularity, but it would be a waste of time to refer to any of them in detail, inasmuch as it might happen that long before a written statement could find its way into print, fresh figures would be established. It seems pretty certain that we shall get thirty miles ridden in the hour ere long, several men having already got within measurable distance of Father Time over such a course. From a friend of mine who is in pretty close touch with the officials of the Aston Villa Club, I gather that they have their eye, on the development of cycle racing, and in taking over fresh fields for football intend encircling the playing space with a brand-new, up-to-date cement track for cycling. This will be sheltered from the wind completely by a series of huge pavilions for the accommodation of spectators. What will happen when all these preparations have been made, and we get our best professional riders on the latest make of machine, is something for the enthusiast to contemplate. Already we find them equalling or nearly so the speed of trains.

SCHOOLMASTERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Justice," will be glad to learn that the highest post, next in rank to the principal, in the Elphinstone High School, is at present in the hands of a matriculated teacher, even though there are graduates of more than twenty years' standing below him and his old colleagues. It is true that the graduates in the school are obliged to do the more difficult work of teaching higher standards, but on their own lower salary. He will, therefore, see that the tendency he complains of is only for the good of the school, and not the graduates. After passing my matriculation I had but a vague notion of the 4th proposition of the first work of Euclid, and could not therefore impart any idea of it to my pupils. So also with some English classics. As I have specially selected the example of the leading school, he will clearly see that no hard and fast line is drawn by the Director himself in these cases, who should therefore be remembered in India for his own work. In conclusion, let me remind him of one practical rule obtaining among the natives, which will do him more good than letters addressed to the Director. Let him organise a powerful band of his old matriculated colleagues in the school, and contrive by some means or other to strongly prejudice the head of his school against these B.A. intruders.

PRACTICE.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the honour to request the favour of your allowing space for this letter in your valuable journal. The subject I have taken is "The Liquor Shops of Bombay." Every liquor shop must possess a license from the Collector of Bombay, and the fee for such a license is about Rs. 50. Ordinary liquor shops can realize a net profit of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per mensem. The license-holder usually makes over charge of the business to another person, who pays him in advance (annually) a certain fixed amount varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 600, known in the vernaculars as "the Puggree." The license-holder still retains the license, and is solely responsible to the Collector for the due and proper maintenance of the shop. His partner has no control over the license, the agreement made being only a private negotiation to promise to pay a certain amount annually, called "the Puggree." The partner may then keep a shop, buy and sell liquors, enjoying all the profits accruing from the business. This is what we may call "sub-letting," but which is contrary to law under the Abkari Department rules. The said license can be sold by auction, and the same license, which costs at the Collector's Office only Rs. 50, realizes at the auction sale a much higher amount. Sometimes the bid runs up to five or six thousand rupees. I think it is high time that this matter be brought to public notice with a view to put a stop to the liquor trade in this Presidency.—Yours, &c.,

A CITIZEN.

SUMMER IN SIMLA.

SOPHONISBA AND THE SMALL BOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

IT should not be necessary to describe Simla geographically to the rest of India, but there may be those who have forgotten its pleasing contours, and it is impossible to deny the existence of jungly ones who have never seen them. At the risk of derision, therefore, I would state that there is one flat place in Simla, so wide that you may talk about your private affairs on one side of it without much danger, if you moderate your voice, that the people on the other side will overhear you. This is particularly the case when the band plays, and I was about to say that the band does play there, every Tuesday and Friday. There is room not only for the band, but for quite a number of chairs, to say nothing of the Amusement Club or Town Hall, and the Church, which backs up modestly against the hill to interfere as little as possible with Simla's week-day amusements. Both Church and Amusement Club can be seen far down the valleys ; the church not an ungraceful structure, but not even distance can lend enchantment to the other thing. However, I am not going to be drawn off into anathema ; after all, brief lean is here our portion. We, the floating population, are not compelled to look upon the atrocity for long. How I might be led to express myself, if I were bound to the heel of the elephant, so to speak, for eight months at a time, I prefer not to consider.

The band on the flat place has been playing for the last fortnight. One knows that it is going to play by the mushroom growth of platform and chairs which suddenly appear and invite the weary for two or three hours beforehand. And one knows that it will probably play well, for it is a good band, and the notes of its practising float all over Simla every morning from eight o'clock to eleven. So not improbably one strolls, on the legs of one's jhampanies or one's tattoo, in that direction after tea.

It is fashionable to say that the band is unappreciated, and I certainly heard a lady, Mrs. Humayon Smith, remark the other day in the presence of at least two hundred of her fellow-beings : "As far as I can see, there isn't a soul here." I rather think she wouldn't have known a soul if she saw one ; there are lots of people who don't, but all she meant to imply was that the audience was composed too largely of ayahs and nursemaids. There is a class of people in Simla who apparently have so few social distractions that they actually come to the band to hear it play. They are not the ayahs and nursemaids, but the clerks in Government offices and their relations largely, and the sahibs of the shops and theirs. These were sitting in quite ridiculously decorous lines, listening to the entertainment provided for them, as if they were quite pleased and grateful about it, and I think it was premature and hasty to decide that there were no souls among them. Presently, however, Mrs. Humayon Smith's eye brightened, and I followed it, and saw a Senior Sapper on his beast pausing in a cloud of dust at the other end. In a moment, where there had been but one Senior Sapper, there were too rickshaws and a Surgeon-Captain and a mounted miss, and more dust than ever, but Mrs. Humayon Smith's eye penetrated it, and she looked gratified. "People are coming," she said hopefully, "by degrees, but they are. Oh—there's some of the Staff. Don't you think it might be cooler at the other end ?"

So you see "people" do encourage the band, and if it played anywhere but in a treeless dusty glaring spot in the very heart of the publicity of the place, they would doubtless flock to it. If also, the occasion were not wholly dominated by the Simla small boy. When the Simla small boy is a gentleman and goes about on his pony and blushes properly when spoken to, he is comparatively inoffensive, and there is no need for special legislation to put him down. But the small boy that dominates the band, is not this kind. He comes unchaperoned ; he is frequently freckled and red-haired, and one of his boots invariably wants lacing up. He is of round, grimy, unabashed countenance : he knows neither the fear of man, nor of Jakko and back again, and all [illegible] riot from beginning to end. Now a band is an expensive luxury, and it might be respectfully submitted that it is not paid for in the exclusive interest, as he evidently magines, of this little animal. There were seven of him on the last occasion, in the most unmitigated spirits. They exhausted the arts of Bedlam in connection with the ayahs and the perambulators, and then an inspiration seized them to join hands and with one accord to run shrieking through the dust up and down between the row of spectators and the band. It could be perceived that they did it for admiration, so prone is the masculine mind to this weakness even while it may yet be said that no mind exists ; for they went on doing it with a persistence that no other motive could account for, and there was none with sufficient courage to take one of them by the back of the neck and throw him over the khud for the moral effect on the rest. The bandmaster looked round in the middle of a flute solo, as if he could have done it with pleasure, but the poor man was chained to his baton. The native policeman contemplated and enjoyed the tamasha ; the European arm of the law, I regret to say, leaned against a lamp post, and conversed with Miss de Rsellario, oblivious. The small boys felt themselves masters of the situation, and improved the opportunity. More and more "people" had gathered elegantly on the outskirts of the audience, with a temporary air, indulging in conversation between the interludes, and it might have been observed that many of the ladies were sumptuously arrayed ("Simla is not a dressy place," says Mrs. Humayon Smith. "There are very few occasions that 'really need' anything smart.") Thither the small boys pursued one another in dusty tumult, and under cover of Donizetti began a game of touch and go about the indignant persons of the people themselves. In vain did the Senior Sapper threaten with his riding crop—there were too many rickshaws and perambulators for cover,—and Sophonisba's daggers, as she shook footmarks off her flounced petticoats, were spent in mid-air. It was in some respects a painful scene, but as the boys had left my end I could philosophize about it, and regret Sophonisba's display of temper as indicated by her parasol. We all know that the young male should be reasoned with when he can't be beaten, and the only effective policeman is conversing with Miss de Rosellario. In this case, however, it is clear that the Municipality should take him in hand. I hope these few lines will meet some responsible eye, for I am sincerely sorry for Sophonisba, who declares that her flowers have been butchered to make an infants' holiday. She is really thinking, I suppose, of the line about young barbarians all at play, but in the matter of a quotation, Sophonisba's feelings often get the better of her.

THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.

THE Persian Consul-General at Bombay received a telegram, yesterday, from the Prime Minister of Persia, in reply to the telegram of condolence sent to him by the different Suni Jamats of Bombay, through the Consulate, on Saturday. The telegrams were as follows :—

From Persian Consul-General ; to Prime Minister of Teheran.

"A deputation of the leading members of all Mahomedan Suni Jamats of Bombay waited at our Consulate to-day, and desired me to telegraph to his Imperial Majesty Muzafer-ed-Din Shah their heartfelt sympathy and inexpressible grief for the lamentable death of his august Majesty the late Shah-en-Shah. Out of respect to his Majesty's memory all Suni Jamats here will observe mourning by closing their business to-morrow."

REPLY.

"His Imperial Majesty the Shah-en-Shah received with heartfelt satisfaction the sincere sympathy of the Sunat Jamats of Bombay at the lamentable death of his illustrious father. You are ordered to thank them duly through the deputations for the brotherly feelings, inspired by the community of Islamism, they have shown towards Persia at the terrible loss she has sustained by the death of so good and glorious a Sovereign and for their kind participation in a national mourning."

A RESOLUTION was carried in the German Reichstag, on April 21, urging upon the Federal-Governments to energetically suppress the practice of duelling.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY.

A MEETING of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Bruce Lane, under the presidency of Mr. H. Gill, when the resolution passed at a previous meeting, substituting the words "Messrs. Premjee Ookerda and Co." for the words "Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar and Company" in the articles of association, was confirmed.

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY.

The first statutory meeting of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company (Limited), was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

"At this first general meeting called within six months of the registration of the company under section 75 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, your directors have the pleasure to lay before you an audited statement of receipts and expenditure up to 30th April, 1896. The sum of Rs. 8,38,000 has been paid into the Government treasury, Public Works Department, for transfer to the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The next call of Rs. 100 per share will be made in July, and the final call probably in December. By the courtesy of the Acting Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway your directors are enabled to report upon the progress of the construction of the line up to the 27th April. The work is being pushed on with great energy under the superintendence of Mr. H. G. Arnott, the Executive Engineer in charge. Fifty per cent. of the earthwork has been completed between Ahmedabad and Pranteji, and though labour in scarce owing to the harvesting of mowra flowers and Ryan fruit, it is expected that the earthwork will be completed before the end of June ; every effort will be made to attain this end, so that the embankments may receive the rainfall during the coming monsoon for subsidence. Nothing has been done with the earthwork between Prantej and Ahmednagar as the land has not yet been handed over. Work on the two major bridges over the Khari River is proceeding satisfactorily. By the end of May the concrete of all the foundations of the culverts will be completed. Six lakhs of ballast are ready at the quarries, and thirty lakhs of bricks have been burnt. The deodar sleepers will all have been supplied by the end of August. Remittances have been made at a satisfactory rate of exchange for the indent of rails and fastenings, and it is expected that they will be received by the end of September. Foundations of staff quarters and station buildings have been completed and concreted. Though the work was only practically started on the 15th February, substantial progress has been effected, and your directors believe that every exertion will be made to open a considerable portion of the line by the 1st January next. Mr. H. W. Uloth has joined the board in place of Mr. R. V. Reid, who has left India. Under the Articles of Association three of the original directors retire but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration."

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

From 6th January 1896 to 30th April 1896.

Dr. Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
To amount received on allotment of 3,500 Shares	3,50,000	0	0
To amount received on first call	6,68 800	0	0
To amount received on account of final call	28,000	0	0
To amount received on sales of articles and memorandum of Association	5	0	0
Total.....Rs.	10,46,805	0	0

Cr. Expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
By Secretary of State for India, paid into Government Treasury	8,38,000	0	0
By Expenses in connection with ceremony of cutting the first sod	975	4	3
By office expenses and directors' fees	1,049

accountant, and has had experience in the offices of Indian Railways, and they could not have a better qualified man.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. R. A. English, and agreed to.

The chairman, in answer to Mr. English, said that interest would be paid on all calls from the due date, as advertised in the newspapers.

The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

COMPETITION BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

THE following letter has been sent by Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, to Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

In compliance with your Circular No. 123-96 of the 10th instant, I have much pleasure in tendering to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce my opinion as follows on certain correspondence on the subject of competition between Bombay and Calcutta.

2. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce contends that the railway rates on all railways, should be equal and that Calcutta is unfairly favoured by the rates on the East Indian Railway being lower than those on the railways connecting Cawnpore, Agra, Hatras and Delhi with Bombay. It is unnecessary for me to point out the obvious fallacy of only considering distance and ignoring such matters as gradients and the cost of coal. Is Calcutta to be denied the benefit to be derived from being connected with Upper India by a railway running through a fruitful plain providing much local traffic and also tapping the coal fields of India?

3. Bombay lies on the other side of a range of mountains, and the railways between it and the places in question traverse much less fertile tracts than does the East Indian Railway. Further, as has been so often before pointed out, the G. I. P. Railway involves an annual loss to the State of Rs. 41,84,000 and the East Indian Railway on the other hand, gives a profit of Rs. 84,52,000, or more than double. It thus appears that the traffic of the area served by the latter, not only already pays for the loss on the G. I. P. Railway, but is further mulcted of as much again over and above the interest on Capital.

4. The Agent, East Indian Railway, expresses an opinion that existing rates are not so much in favour of Calcutta as asserted by the Bombay Chamber, and he states that sea freights to the Continent of Europe (to which Bombay sends about equal quantities as to Great Britain) are from 5 to 8 shillings a ton in favour of Bombay.

5. In order to arrive, if possible, at the present facts of the case, I have prepared the annexed tabular statement, comparing the cost of carriage of wheat and linseed from Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi to London and Hamburgh by Calcutta and Bombay, respectively. In preparing this table, I have used the railway rates as nearly as I can ascertain them, and I was favoured with a statement of the average sea freights for 1895-96 by a leading firm of ship agents in Calcutta. I believe the comparative statement to be very approximately accurate. The Calcutta freight ton is that of 20 cwt, and 2s.6d. a ton more is generally charged for linseed than for wheat. In Bombay the same freight per ton is charged for the two articles, but the ton for wheat is one of 18 cwt. and that for linseed 16 cwt. In the comparison, all have been reduced to a ton of 20 cwt.

6. It will be seen that the comparison does not bear out the statement of the Agent, East Indian Railway, that the freights to the Continent of Europe are in favour of Bombay. On the contrary, the greatest difference in favour of Calcutta is that for wheat from Delhi to Hamburgh amounting to 3s. 7d per ton. Wheat from Cawnpore to Hamburgh would cost the same by either route, but in every other case, there is a difference in favour of Calcutta even after putting in the charge for special toll which was omitted by the Bombay Chamber when making their comparison.

7. I think the fair deduction to be made from the comparison is that the centres in question are, and have always been (since export from them became possible owing to the construction of railways), within the sphere of Calcutta, and any attempt to divert the trade to Bombay by reduction of rates on the lines in that direction would be monstrous and should be most strenuously resisted.

8. On the other hand, I am of opinion that, much could be done in the way of fostering Calcutta exports by a liberal system of rebates on railway freight for produce exported. Such rebates would not in any way cause competition with Bombay, but with South America and other foreign countries by enabling Indian produce to be exported at a profit which otherwise would never leave the country.

9. As the Agent, E. I. Railway, points out, of all the produce carried by the railway only a small proportion were carried by the E. I. Railway, a total of 1,282,000 tons of [illegible] and oil seeds at a charge [illegible] or Rs. 7-8-0 a ton. Now the exports from Calcutta in 1894-95, were—

	Tons.
Rice and paddy	351,000
Wheat	12,000
Seeds	241,000
Total	604,000

But a small proportion of the total exports of rice and paddy can have been carried by the E. I. Railway, so that probably 300,000 tons or half the whole would be an outside estimate of the share of that Railway or about one quarter of the total weight of these articles carried by it.

11. A system of rebate for produce exported would in no way affect the earnings of the E. I. Railway on three-fourths of the whole carried, and supposing the present exports to amount to 300,000 tons a year, the grant of a rebate of 50 per cent. of the freight would, even supposing it failed to stimulate exports, not reduce the interest earned by the railway below a very handsome figure. The nett earnings of the E. I. Railway in 1894-95, amounted to Rs. 3,64,26,000 and if a rebate of 50 per cent. had been given on 300,000 tons carried at an average of Rs. 7-8-0 a ton, the earnings would have been reduced by Rs. 11,25,000 to Rs. 353 lakhs, the capital cost of the line being 3,750 lakhs, thus making the interest earned 9·41 against the 9·72 actually obtained, or a reduction of less than 1-3rd per cent.

12. It is not, however, reasonable to suppose that such a rebate would fail to stimulate exports and probably they would be increased to an extent, that would entirely wipe out the cost on the present volume.

13. I am of course ignorant of what it actually costs to carry produce, but the additional expenditure due to an increase in the Volume carried, must be very small compared with the freight earnings. I do not see that the expenses can be much beyond loco. and wagon expenses which are shown in the published statistics of the railway to be Rs. 0·52 per train mile, the goods earnings being Rs. 5·54. It would therefore appear that the actual additional expenses are rather less than one-tenth of the receipts. If the rates of freight were halved, then they would still remain five times greater than the additional expenses. The rates now charged for produce, being comparatively low, it is possible that if halved, they would be less than five times the expense, but they would certainly be at least three times. On this last assumption, it can be calculated how many additional tons should be carried at half the present average rate of Rs. 7-8-0 a ton, to recoup the loss of Rs. 11,25,000 on 300,000 tons.

Let X be the additional weight to be carried at

Rs. 3-12-01 then
$375X+2=1,125,000$

$$X=\frac{3}{450,000}\text{ tons.}$$

It therefore appears that an increase in the exports of 450,000 tons would wipe out the loss due to a rebate of 50 per cent. of the railway freight.

14. Of course, I do not pretend that the above figures are accurate, but they certainly indicate that there is a wide margin on the present rates charged by the E. I. Railway, to enable the export trade of Calcutta to be enormously stimulated by liberal system of rebates without any permanent reduction of the earnings of the railway.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. W. BISCOE proceeds home on two years' furlough.

LIEUTENANT H. S. ROGERS, R. E., is transferred from the Madras to the Bengal Command.

THE following Officers are granted extensions of leave in England:—Colonel A. Chaplin, J. A. G's Department, and Captain Fayrer, 5th Gurkhas, for six months. Surgeon-Captain R. Chatterton, five months, and Lieutenants R. Bayley, 3rd B. I., and C. Baldock, Merwarra Battalion, for four and three months respectively.

THE following are permitted to return to duty:—Surgeon-Major Bull, 4th Bombay Infantry, Captain Jones, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Lieutenant Kennion, C. I. Horse. Lieutenant John Driffield, 2nd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, is permitted to proceed to England on 90 days' privilege leave of absence from 7th May 1896. Lieutenant R. E. Cheyne, 8th Bengal Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to England on leave on very urgent private affairs, in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bengal.

THE following appointments have been made:—5th Punjab Infantry.—Major F. P. L. White Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, Captain F. B. Mein, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander. Lieutenant R. W. E. Knollys, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer. 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant J. G. Edwardes from the 1-3rd, to be Wing Officer, vice Ross, seconded. 29th Bombay Infantry.—Major A. W. L. Bayly, D. S. O., 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Macbay, vacated. 12th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant E. H. Mc. B. Fenn, from the 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be Wing Officer, vice Ransom, seconded. 28th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Boome, lately Commanding 1st Battalion Nagar Brigade, is attached for duty.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India are furnishing monthly reports to the Secretary of State regarding the scarcity in the North-West Provinces, Central India and Rajputana. There are now about 232,000 persons on relief works.

A NOTIFICATION in the Military Department formally announces that an India Medal of 1895 with distinctive ribbons is to be issued; and medal rolls for the Chitral campaign are to be submitted forthwith.

SOME slight redistribution of the troops has been carried out on the Waziristan frontier. The garrison at Haidari Kach has been reduced to 100 rifles—200 men proceeding to Dera Ismail Khan and two mountain guns to Wano.

NEWS has been received in India of a disastrous collision that occurred on the 30th April between the Jardine's steamer *Onwo* and the Butterfield's steamer *Newchang* off Shanghai. The *Onwo* was sunk and over 300 Chinese, besides the Captain, the Chief and Second Engineers, the First Officer and the Pilot were drowned.

IT seems quite possible that the negotiations with the Tibetan authorities regarding the Sikkim border and the Trade Convention may be indefinitely postponed, as no communication regarding the time and place of meeting has been received from Lhasa.

ONE result of the recent demarcation operations in the country between Baluchistan and Persia will be a great addition to our topographical knowledge of those parts. The survey parties will be engaged for some months to come in map-making.

THE award of a C. M. G. to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Blennerhasset and Surgeon-Major E. M. Wilson, respectively, marks another stage in the distribution of honours to medical officers for services in Ashanti; the former did good work at Prahsu, and the latter in the Base Hospital at the Gold Coast. Great dissatisfaction is, however, felt at the manner in which the junior ranks of the medical services have been dealt with as regards the Chitral honours. Although distinctions have been liberally showered on the executive officers of other branches, the Medical Department, notwithstanding strong recommendations from India, has been left out in the cold.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Ootacamund is comparatively empty this week, as the little world up here has gone to Wellington for the races. Many people, however, return the same evening. I fancy there are few spare beds either at Wellington or Coonoor, as I hear every nook and corner is filled, and tents pitched in many compounds, to increase the house accommodation still further. It will be our turn next week and I hope we shall show ourselves equally hospitable and entertain many visitors from our sister sanitaria. Two dances are to come off here next week, one on the 12th, at Woodside, and one on the 14th at Government House, when a cotillon is to be added to the list of dances at 12-30. A cotillon, if well managed, is a delightful variation to the ordinary dances, and I have no doubt that this one will be an unqualified success."

THE spring harvest in the Punjab is now almost over, and the quality of the crops is generally reported average from irrigated and poor from unirrigated land. The prospects of the extra spring crops are good in the canal watered areas of Lahore and Amritsar. Fodder continues scarce almost everywhere. In Hissar the cattle are dying of starvation; in Umballa they are in bad condition and have to be watered from wells, as the tanks are mostly dry; and in Shahpur the Bar people have been obliged to move their herds down to better localities on the Jhelum and Chiniot. Prices of food-grains continue high all over the province.

THE Calcutta Port Commissioners have long had in view the advisability of devising an efficient passenger service between the town and the docks. It has long been secured. The manager of the Tramway Company states that with the necessary sanction from the Government, the Commissioners and the Municipality, they would double the line from the Esplanade to Kidderpore and lay a line from Kidderpore down Watgunge Road and into the Commissioner's dock premises, past the Dock Office and out at the south-east dock gate, joining the existing line. They would work the line south of the Esplanade electrically and guarantee a through service at frequent intervals from Clive Street to the Dock Office in half an hour. The proposal has been recommended by Mr. Apjohn, Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners.

THE Chitral reliefs left Chakdara on Wednesday morning after a five days' halt at that place, and marched to Serai eleven miles. Major Deane, Political Officer, arrived in camp last night from Malakand. The Khan of Dir also arrived with a large following of native levies to personally conduct the reliefs through his country. These levies do scouting and a share of picket work. In spite of the heat the health of the troops continues excellent. The heavy baggage which was handed over to the Akka Kheyl convoys continues to pass up the road, camels, mules, donkeys and bullocks being employed on this duty in great numbers. The inhabitants of the valley thoroughly appreciate the improved communications which we have provided in their country, and numbers of people and animals are always seen on the road, while the bridge over the Swat River provides passage for a considerable traffic. The crops in the Swat Valley have not suffered from the drought in the same way as those in the Punjab.

IMMEDIATELY after the appearance of a recent article on the Karachi Tonnage Scale a few days ago, we heard, writes the Pioneer, that the local Chamber of Commerce had been giving fresh attention to the matter. It appears that at a meeting held on the 27th ultimo the Committee resolved that "as causes for complaint seem to have arisen again, the Committee recommend that for the information of those interested in the trade of Karachi fresh measurements should be taken during the coming export season." The Committee further admit that "there seems no doubt that at the end of the season 18 *cwt.* would not be the correct equivalent of a ton of 40 cubic feet: but they think on the average the present scale is fair." As these latest recorded opinions do but confirm the views of our article, so far as that was an argumentative treatment of the subject, it is needless to say that reference was not made to them at the time only because they had not then come to our knowledge.

MR. TRELAWNY, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, at Calcutta, has submitted to the Port Commissioners there a protest against the block which frequently occurs at the jetties when there are many vessels in port. He cites the case of the Malta which arrived off the jetties on 3rd March with a general cargo of goods urgently required by the consignees. As the jetties were occupied by other vessels, the whole cargo had to be discharged into boats at the cost of the ship. He makes the following suggestions:—That no steamer be permitted to occupy a jetty for more than ten clear working days, that no export cargo be received at the jetties until five days before the time fixed for the steamer's departure, that free days at the jetties be reduced from four to two, that vessels bringing cargoes of salt, iron, machinery, piece-goods and other consignments, which would not suffer to any extent by additional handling, should unload at the docks rather than at the jetties.

"TRUTH" learns that the Queen is showing a strong disposition to "cut down" the Royal wedding in July as much as possible, in consequence of the Royal Family being in mourning for Prince Henry of Battenberg. The latest proposal, which is that the wedding shall take place in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, where the Duke and Duchess of Fife were married, has not been kindly received in the quarter most concerned. If the Queen finally insists on the proposed ceremony at St. James's Palce being given up it will also be a great disappointment to the public. There will be no spectacle of any kind, for the intended State processions will be abandoned, and the Marlborough House party will drive privately to Buckingham Palace, and so will all the other royalties, except those who are the guests of her Majesty there.

THE Metropolitan is now convalescent at Darjeeling.

THE final estimates for the new drainage scheme for Calcutta will shortly be ready and some of the works are in a position to be started at once. The total cost is estimated at about seventy lakhs, and towards this it is proposed that the Commissioner should raise a loan of twenty lakhs at 3½ per cent.

THE Calcutta Municipality have decided to remove their refuse railway from the Circular Road, where it has for many years been a source of the greatest annoyance to the residents and caused serious depreciation of property in the neighbourhood.

A VIOLENT thunderstorm, giving very heavy rain, passed over Calcutta on Friday night. The lightning and thunder were tremendous. The temperature has gone down considerably and apprehensions of a water-famine are now at an end.

THE promotion of Surgeon-Major-General W. Taylor, for his services as P. M. O. of the Ashanti expedition, somewhat complicates matters as regards impending advancements and transfers of the Surgeon-Colonels now coming to the top of the list. It is not quite clear whether Dr. Taylor is to be supernumerary to the establishment till absorbed, or whether he will get Surgeon-General Colahan's step, this officer having been gazetted out on the 14th April. Meanwhile Surgeon-Colonel Preston goes to Ireland on the staff of Lord Roberts, whilst Surgeon-General Taylor will most likely succeed Surgeon-General Jameson at Headquarters when the latter takes the reins of Director-General this month. All these appointments are found, and will be popular with the great body of the department. As regards other moves, Surgeon-Colonel Ferguson from Umballa will probably replace Surgeon-General Patterson at Aldershot in July next, Surgeon-Colonel Churchill taking over the medical direction of the Bombay Army from Surgeon-Major-General Warren in August: these are merely forecasts, as much depends on the decision of the Promotion Board, which held a meeting lately, but whose proceedings are of course strictly confidential.

THE total trade of British India with foreign countries by land has varied but little in the first ten months of the past year as compared with the same period of 1894-95. The total value amounted to over seven crores, and it was principally distinguished by a marked advance in imports with a smaller decrease under exports. The trade between foreign countries and Sind with Baluchistan, Bengal and Assam has increased: with the other frontier provinces of British India the trade declined in value. Under imports the chief increases were in cattle and raw wool: the latter declined in quantity by 11,399 cwts., but higher prices caused the value to rise by three lakhs. Imports of grain (chiefly wheat and gram) rose by three lakhs. Treasure at the same time dropped in value by six, and teakwood by four lakhs. Exports fell off principally in European and Indian piece-goods, which declined by nine lakhs in value. Treasure fell off by nearly six lakhs, and smaller quantities of sugar, cotton, and wool manufactures went over the border. It is satisfactory to find that the demand for Indian tea is good: the quantity rose from 739,168 to 936,544lbs. The weight of foreign tea sent away declined from 452,592 to 197,456 lbs.

DR. LUEGER was, on April 18, for the fourth time, elected Burgomaster of Vienna. He said his election was a part of the great struggle for the emancipation of the Christian population and the independence and freedom of Austria.

ACCORDING to a resume of the "prophecies" of Mdlle. Couedon, who claims to be a "medium of the Angel Gabriel," Great Britain (says the *Daily News*) is shortly to be dismembered as a chastisement for her universal usurpations (l'Angleterre sera demembree parce qu'elle a usurpe de tous cotes). France is to be properly castigated as a fitting prelude to the restoration of Royalty. A saviour-king will enjoy angelic guidance. First, however, Paris will be devastated, the Hotel de Ville burnt to the ground, the Bourse closed, whole quarters reduced to cinders, a fearful plague will [illegible] In the proximisation of the sun will parch up everything, fire being rained down from heaven. As a corollary to these misfortunes, Mdlle. Couedon predicts countless successors; prophets, prophetesses, and angelic messengers will abound; conversions of sinners and worldlings will become plentiful as blackberries, among the "mondaines" to fall under such influence especial mention being made of Yvette Guilbert. Her "conversion" is even imminent—to what is not stated.

"ISEE from the letter of an occasional correspondent of the *Times*," says the "Diarist" of the Speaker, "that the German Emperor has once more donned an English uniform. The fact is decidedly significant of his new attitude towards this country. Last January, at one of his interviews with the British Ambassador, he had his English Admiral's uniform in the room in which the interview took place. How can I ever wear that again? he demanded, after referring to the abuse to which he was being subjected in this country. At Syracuse he put on the uniform, boarded an English man-of-war, and paid very marked attentions to its captain. This is a most unmistakable holding-out of the olive-branch."

LORD LAMINGTON, the new Governor of Queensland, accompanied by Lady Lamington, arrived at Brisbane on April 9th after meeting with a most cordial welcome at all the ports of call on the Queensland coast. Four triumphal arches were erected between the wharf and Government House. The streets, which were thronged by large crowds, were gaily decorated with flags and tropical foliage, and the route was lined by detachments of the Colonial defence force. The weather was delightful, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. A procession, headed by mounted police and a guard of honour composed of aborigines, escorted Lord and Lady Lamington, amid the hearty cheers of the people, to Government House, where his Excellency was sworn in.

As an instance of the prevalence of betting on events of the turf among the working-classes, some statistics, given in evidence by a detective the other day in the Liverpool Police-court, are deserving of notice. The accused person was a very young man who had turned bookmaker on an extensive scale in best of small amounts, taken from operatives on some waste land adjacent to the Edge Hill station, Liverpool. On the first day the detective saw him receiving cash from 110 men, 9 women, 30 boys, and 12 girls, between the hours of 12-20 p. m. and two o'clock,—the dinner interval. On a subsequent day, this youth was seen making bets, between 12-20 p.m. and one o'clock with 54 men, 5 women, 18 boys, and 8 girls. On a third day he was detected booking bets, between 12-45 p.m. and two o'clock, for 112 men, 4 women, 13 boys, and 10 girls. On a fourth day he was watched doing similar business, between 12-30 p.m. and 1-45 p.m., with 98 men, 7 women, 22 boys, and 7 girls. This enterprising youth was fined £20. These figures are authentic, and certainly furnish food for reflection.

THE United States House of Representatives, on April 6th, approved by 244 votes to 27 the report of the Conference Committee recommending the adoption of the Senate's resolution regarding Cuba. The announcement of the figures was the signal for a great demonstration both on the floor of the House and in the galleries. The resolution being concurrent, is simply an expression of the opinion of the Congress, and in no sense an act of law. It will be sent through the usual channels to the President, as a matter of form; but he is not obliged to take any action unless he sees fit to issue a proclamation. At the opening of the sitting of the Senate, Mr. Call asked that his resolution in favour of the immediate use of the Navy to protect American citizens in Cuba, and to prevent barbarity in that country, might be taken into consideration. Mr. Allison opposed the discussion, insisting that the Appropriation Bills must be kept to the front. Mr. Call thereupon gave notice that he would move to take up his resolution. Mr. Hale made some inquiries regarding the parliamentary status of the resolution and from this it is gathered that Mr. Call would meet with opposition in the event of his again raising the Cuban question.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A MISSIONARY.

FOURTH DAY

REV. EDWARD MONTAGU WHEELER, rector of the school department, Bishop's College, was examined by Mr. Dunne. His evidence in examination-in-chief was very similar to that of Mr. Mookerjee already given.

Cross-examined by Mr. Allen, witness said that he took down the statement of Soshea, and then communicated with the police. He was not working as a detective, nor was he a friend of the prisoner. He had not heard of, nor seen a letter in the handwriting of Solomon stating that Mr. Ghose had threatened to take the lives of Solomon and Mrs. Ghose, and then commit suicide. This was the first time he had heard of such a thing. Ramendro made a statement to him on the Monday the deceased was buried. Witness used to meet Mr. Ghose almost every day at Bishop's College, where the latter was a Bible translator. He saw Mr. Ghose drunk once; that was about six years ago. He had reason to belive that deceased used to drink. He knew nothing about a police case in which his mother and Choonilal Bose, brother of the accused, were concerned. He had heard of that case lately.

Re-examined by Mr. Dunne, witness stated that he had seen Mr. Ghose drunk only on one occasion, about six years ago, and it was then he heard that Mr. Ghose used to drink. Since that time he had never seen Mr. Ghose drunk. Soshea told witness that he (Soshea) had told a lie to the police. Soshea said that he told a lie because he was very much afraid, and also because his aunt had told him not to tell the police that they had gone to Solomon. Witness was not at all influenced to give evidence in this case by the quarrel between his mother and Choonilal Bose.

Rev. Moti Lal Ghose, a clergyman of the Church of England, said he knew the deceased, who was a man of very quiet disposition, and very good tempered. He used to see deceased almost every day in Bishop's College. He first heard of Mr Ghose's death on Sunday, the 15th March at 9-45 a.m., and went to the house that day between 12 and 1 o'clock with Mr. Mookerjee and Mr. Wheeler. Mrs. Ghose was not at the house then. He then went to the Colliniga thanna and came back with the inspector. There was a conversation between the inspector and the prisoner. (Witness then repeated what Mr. Mookerjee had said about the conversation he (Mr. Mookerjee) had with the prisoner.) After the conversation, Mr. Mookerjee and Mr. Wheeler went upstairs. Witness remained downstairs. Mr. Mookerjee then came down and was going out, when witness told him something, and he came back. Witness then went away. He had known Mrs. Ghose since 1884.

In cross-examination by Mr. Allen, witness said he did tell Mr. Dunne that when Mr. Mookerjee asked the prisoner whether she had called a doctor, she said "No." It was quite true that he said before the police, in giving an account of this conversation, that she had told Mr. Mookerjee that she had gone out to two places to fetch a doctor, but could not get one. He had not given a different account here from that given in the police court. (Witness's deposition at the police court was here put in.)

Re-examined by Mr. Dunne, witness said that in the police court he simply gave answers to questions put, but no opportunity was given him there, as here, to relate all the circumstances of the case.

Brojonath Bhuttacharjee, a native catechist, employed under the deceased, deposed to seeing the deceased on Saturday, the 14th March, when Mr. Ghose appeared to be well. The following morning Mr. Ghose's mali told him that deceased was very ill, and had requested witness to conduct the service as he had fever on the previous night. He went to the house at one o'clock. (Witness then gave the conversation between Mr. Mookerjee and the prisoner.) Before that he had a conversation with prisoner, when she told him what she had told Mr. Mookerjee. She also told witness that if it were necessary to hush up the police enquiry, she was prepared to pay money for it.

After some further evidence had been given, the court rose.

EAST AFRICAN NEWS.

THE "Zanzibar Gazette" to hand yesterday says:—We have already announced that Governor von Wissmann had passed through Zanzibar on his way to the Tanga district and had conferred with Mr. Mangue H. B. M.'s Consul-General and Herr Pauli the German Consul on an important matter which needed attention on the mainland. This was the crossing over into German territory of Mbaruk with 3000 of his followers, men, women and children.

Governor von Wissmann very promptly ordered to the district four companies of the Soudanese troops the last named were to [illegible] the march to these were stationed in-country to the north-east of Tanga as a counter poise and his followers.

After Mbaruk's first Shauri with Governor von Wissmann, he promised to surrender with all his men at Tanga at the end of a week, giving up his arms and ammunition.

The preceding paragraph was but just penned when the authorities here received news that Mbaruk had surrendered at the time promised with 1100 men at Moa. He has elected to take the German flag as his protecting Power, and will be settled South of Tanga.

So ends a struggle which has been protracted since June last and has cost much money, endless vexation, and, alas! many lives. The sad death of Captain Lawrence at the outset of what undoubtedly would have been a brilliant career was our great loss, but each victim to the rebel's guns was a loss felt for more than the time being. If Mbaruk know in his new surroundings going to end his days in peaceful obscurity, he has recollections sufficient to meditate upon and feel penitence for.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

THE one thousand guineas stakes of one hundred sovs. each, h. ft. for three-year-old fillies, 8st. 12lbs. each; the owner of the second filly to receive 200 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake; R. M. 91 subs. Closed 30th October 1895. Run on Friday, 1st May 1896.

H R H Prince of Wales' br f Thais, h St Serf—Poetry, Watts	1
Mr Douglas Baird's b or br f Santa Maura, by St Simon—Palmflower	2
Lord Zetland's br f Jolly Boat, by Pamperschiff—Santa Felice, S Loates	3
Duke of Westminster's br f Helm, by Morion—Gusta Morton	0
Lord Ellesmere's br f Miss Fraser, by FitzSimon—Windlass, Pratt	0
Lord Londonderry's br f Sentiom, by St Serf—Beatrice, Chaloner	0
Sir J Blundell Maple's br f St Ange, by St Serf—Antibes, H Toon	0
Mr H McCalmont's b f Snowycorrie by Tristan—Corrie Roy, C Ward	0
Duke of Devonshire's b f Burgonet, by Morion—Balornock, Madden	0
Duke of Westminster's br f Omladina, by Royal Hampton—Geheimnies, M Cannon	0
Sir R Waldie Griffith's b f Vitula, by St Serf—Chaff, Rumbold	0
Mr H McCalmont's ch f Amphora, by Amphion—Sierra, G Chaloner	0
Prince Soltykoff's ch f La Toison D'Or, by Gold—Argo Navis, Allsop	0
Mr Leopold de Rothschild's br f Peasie, by Satiety—Florence, T Loates	0
Lord Durham's b f Drip, by Barcaldine—Drizzle, Woodburn	0
Sir J Blundell-Maple's ch f Barn Dance, by Common—Mazurka, Bradford	0
Lord Hopetoun's b f Filtore, by Galioplin—Icrne, Calder	0
*——Tweed——Crimshaw	0
*——Ardvourlie——C Loates	0

(Winner trained by R. Marsh, of Newmarket.) Betting: The betting at the start was 9 to 2 against Omladina; 5 to 1 against The Prince of Wales' filly; 10 to 1 each against St. Maura and Jolly Boat, the other placed horses. Won by a head, three-quarters of a length dividing second and third. H. R. H.'s win was received with an outburst of popular feeling such as is rarely witnessed on an English race course.

* NOTE.—Apparently fillies named on the day of the race.

THE CHESTER CUP.

The Chester Cup (Handicap) of 2,200 sovs. (a Cup value 50 sovs. and the remainder in specie), added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 15ft. for three-year-olds and upwards; the second to receive 300 sovs., and the third 200 sovs. out of the stakes; the winner, after January 30th, at noon, of the One Thousand Guineas or Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket in 1890, or a handicap rathe 50 sovs. 14lbs., of a handicap value 300 sovs. 7lbs extra. Entrance 5 sovs. each to the Race Fund, which will be the only forfeit if declared to Messrs. Weatherby only by Tuesday, February 4; Old Cup course, nearly two miles and a quarter. 47 subs., 14 of whom declared forfeit. Closed January 7th, 1896.

Mr Dobell's ch c the rush, by Barcaldine—Whirlpool Madden	1
Duke of Westminster's b c Baddiley, by Sheen—Farewell Finlay	2
Mr C J Blake's br or b f Rockdove, by Gallinule—The Sleeping Beauty, Bickaby	3

(Winner trained by G. Lambton. Betting: 12 to 1 against the rush eleven started; won by two lengths.—"Asian."

THE total subscriptions for 60,000,000 lire of the New Italian Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan amount to 1,278,000,000 lire.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shatteredconstitution, without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON. SONS and Co., Bombay

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO. of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

LOVERS OF ZION.

THE Chovevi Zion Association is a society of members animated, as the title word signifies, by a love for Zion, and, in aid of the funds of the 27th tent of it (or the B'Nei Zion Association), a concert with an interval of speech-making, was given at the Shoreditch Town Hall. Probably to most readers the statement that Mr. Holman Hunt, R.A., was the principal speaker, will at once indicate that the object of the gathering was to support the movement designed to assist the return of the Jews as colonists to Palestine. The Chovevi Zion Society, however, does not go quite so far as does the eminent Royal Academician, who for so many years, set up his easel in the Holy Land. It may be stated that the society is composed of branches established in different parts of the country and in Australia; but there are kindred associations in Europe and America, and in the main the aims kept in view by all are (1) to assist in the colonization of Palestine by Jews (2) to revive "the national idea in Israel," and (3) to diffuse the knowledge of Hebrew as a living language. This is, indeed the exact phraseology employed by the leading spirits of the society for whose funds the Concert was given last night in Shoreditch Town Hall. They state that the old ideas as to the unsuitability of Palestine for successful colonisation, and the unfitness of the Jew to become an agriculturist, have now happily been proved to be baseless, and that colonies of Jews are rapidly rising up to bear testimony to the untruth of these old ingrained fallacies. "In the freedom vouchsafed to us in this blessed country," they say, "Jews are often apt to forget the fact that we are a nation, and that there is a great national future for our race in the land that is hallowed to all the world, but that is our inalienable heritage." With regard to the Chovevi Zion Society, it is claimed that by the assistance which it gives towards the founding of new colonies of Jews in Palestine, and also by the fact that it is now about to take over an entire colony at a very considerable cost, it is doing a noble work towards building up a Jewish peasant proprietary, and redeeming Israel from the standing reproach that they are only a nation of hucksters and barterers. "In the great task of regeneration that is going on," we are told, "the Chovevi Zion is taking the lead, and it behoves all Jews to lend a hand in the work of bringing Jews back to agricultural pursuits, and opening up a more happy era for our race. In all times, Jews have looked towards Palestine with reverence and with hope. The Chovevi Zion Society is trying to realise those hopes, and is awakening national sentiments among Jews who hitherto hardly realised the noble heritage that was theirs."

The full sympathy of Mr. Holman Hunt with the central idea of this scheme has been made public for some time, and he was loudly cheered last night when he entered the Town Hall—so much applauded, in fact, that a gentleman who held the platform was compelled to leave a comic recitation unfinished. Col. A. E. Goldsmid, who is the chief of the Chovevi Zion Association, sent a letter of sympathy and regret at enforced absence, and the next letter was from Father Ignatius, who also sent his apologies, enclosing his guinea subscription; he wrote very cordially and signed himself "Yours truly in love for Jerusalem, IGNATIUS." After these communications, Mr. Prag, the Vice-Chief, and Chairman of evening, introduced Mr. Holman Hunt as a true lover of Zion, and one who had shown his sympathy by a series of famous works. The ex-Chief at the same time, frankly told the meeting that Mr. Hunt was prepared to go farther than the Chovevi Zion Association, in commencing the reading of what proved to be a lengthy and to a great extent academic address. Mr. Hunt reminded the audience that they were quite to understand that the views expressed were his own private opinions, and not those of the B'Nei Zion Association. He was strong in his denunciation of the Armenian atrocities, and the infamies of Turkish misrule, and referred to a letter published earlier in the year in the "Jewish Chronicle" as a general statement of his profound sympathy with the movement. As to Palestine and Syria, he asks for nothing short of absolute release from the Turk, whether as Sovereign or Suzerain, and he draws upon his own experience in the Holy Land for assurance that Jews will make good agriculturists and artisans. His practical conclusions were that the Children of Judah must offer the Sultan full value for their country, and tell him plainly that if he refuses, he must take the consequences. His suggested plan for taking over the country is the formation of a Council of bankers of known repute to manage finances; the presentation of a memorial to the Queen, praying her, as Sovereign of this Realm and Empress of India, to give the purpose the benefit of her august countenance and favour; and a public announcement throughout Palestine that all officers should be guaranteed their appointments or salaries, on condition that no case of bribery was brought against them. For himself, the life that remained to him, must be devoted to his people, who made a noble sacrifice to liberate the slave—with all the attendant consequences—would not now take up the noble object of buying Syria, and presenting it to the Jews. The proceedings were so protracted that only this bare outline of the address is possible; there was an attempt to discuss its suggestions, but the Chairman, in the name of the Society, warmly thanked Mr. Holman Hunt for this new proof of his love for "our people," and remarked that the members might profitably think over what they had heard at their leisure, and perhaps find some day that much of what had been foreshadowed, was actually realised.

VENEZUELA.

AN EX-PRESIDENT'S PAMPHLET

SENOR GUZMAN BLANCO, who has been several times President of Venezuela, has just published in Paris a little English pamphlet on the Boundaries of Guiana. We regret to say that it does not throw any new light on the subject in dispute. Senor Blanco has made up his mind that "England has not a single document, a single reason, nor even a pretext to urge," and that the facts and documents on which she relies "are nothing else than arbitrary proceedings due to English arrogance during the century in which she has made herself mistress of every thing that is productive, by annexing it for her omnipotence." If Britain became mistress of the disputed territory she would become co-mistress of the basins of the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the La Plata; "in other words, she would be co-mistress of the whole of South America, in conformity with public right, these basins being united by successive fluvial currents. What this last phrase means and how a right can thus be created in International law we do not profess to understand. What is much more easily understood is the remark of the author about Trinidad, which we immagined to lie entirely, like the Amazon and the La Plata, outside the controversy. But it seems we were mistaken. The island has the misfortune to be "in sight of our peninsula of Paria and opposite to the delta of our great Orinoco—a reason why in the course of time Venezuela must claim it as a guarantee of her independence." We must thank Senor Blanco for this timely warning, as also for the effort which he makes to be just to Englishmen as individuals. While England appears ever insidious, intriguing, consistent, and usurping"—in lamentable contrast, we presume, to the high political morality of the South American Republics—the English gentleman "always commands respect by his bearing and his correct and loyal character." Above all, we are glad to learn, and we have no doubt the Prime Minister will share our satisfaction, that "personally Lord Salisbury inspires me with the greatest respect I am capable of." On the whole, Senor Guzman Blanco's pamphlet may be read possibly for amusement, but hardly for instruction.

THE URUAN INCIDENT.

Our Special Correspondent at Caracas, writing on March 20, quotes the account of the Uruan incident in the words of General Sifontes, who was in charge of the districts adjoining the Uruan river over which Venezuela exercises jurisdiction. On the right bank of the river were two farms, founded in 1870 by Jose Francisco and L. Lira and by M. Gonzalez and L. Rivas, and a house built in 1890 by a British subject named MacTurk, and occupied by six persons under the orders of Inspector Barnes. Mr. Barnes obliged a young German, called Guillermo Faull, to retire with his workmen from the right bank of the river. "Faull, made complaint to the Venezuelan authorities, and was authorized by them to return with a greater number of workmen. The Englishmen seeing the greater number of men retired to his house. The following morning the place was again occupied by the English, this time armed with rifles. In view of this I ordered eight men, also armed, to be placed at the disposal of Faull.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

SINCE acetylene promises to come into general use ere long, some particulars of the new illuminant may not be out of place. Acetylene is made by reducing quicklime with carbon into carbide of calcium in an electric furnace at a temperature three or four times higher than that of smelting furnaces, but not so high as that of the sun, at which chemical combination is perhaps impossible. The carbide of calcium, first prepared in this way by Henri Moissan, the distinguished French chemist, who produced the diamond by the same means, was found by him to decompose in water and yield acetylene gas. This method of preparing acetylene has been applied to industrial purposes by Mr. Lewes in England, and by Messrs. Wilson and Suckert in the United States, but the real honour of introducing it belonged to M. Moissan, though his name is usually omitted in mentioning it by English and American writers.

According to Professor Crafts, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, five cubic feet of acetylene per hour will give a flame of 200 candle-power. A fishtail burner appears the most suitable for burning it. For country houses, railway trains, and other small installations it seems well adapted. The whiteness of the light renders it effective in sorting colours, viewing pictures, or taking photographs. Acetylene light has more than twice the actinic power of water gas. Pure acetylene may not be poisonous, but the impure gas is at least not innocuous, though it seems to be less poisonous than water-gas. Liquefied acetylene stored in cylinders for use is somewhat dangerous, owing to its explosive properties, and if employed will probably have to be isolated like gasoline tanks. The amounts of heat from an acetylene flame, a water-gas flame, and an incandescent electric lamp of equal power are as 3, 9, and 1. The paper of Professor Crafts, from which we quote, was read before the Society of Arts, Boston, U.S.

The experiments made by Edison at his laboratory, Orange, New Jersey, U.S., on the Rontgen rays have been in the direction of improving the Crookes vacuum tube which emits them and devising a good cryptoscope, or "fluoroscope," as he calls it, by which the rays can be observed without resorting to photography. The tube he has adopted is of an elliptoidal shape, with disc electrodes at each end, slightly inclined to one another. The ends of the tube outside are coated with tinfoil as external electrodes. The best degree of exhaustion for the purpose is when the band spectrum runs into a continuous spectrum, and this is attained by him after half-an-hour's working of the Sprengel air-pump. The glass used is "combustion tube glass," and is blown as thin as possible.

After trying all the chemicals in his laboratory (some 1,800 in number) during four days and nights, he found that tungstate of calcium gave the best fluorescence or phosphorescence in the rays. He regards it as about eight times more effective than barium platino-cyanide. The salt is made by fusing together sodium tungstate and calcium chloride. The product is washed to remove the sodium chloride formed, and leave the insoluble crystals of tungstate of calcium which are dried and sifted. Those which pass through a No. 30 mesh are preferred. The larvest are strewn over a pasteboard screen coated with wet celluloid varnish, and finer ones are added until a smooth surface is obtained. A sighting box of pasteboard, not unlike an ordinary stereoscope, but without lenses, and having the coated screen in place of the photographic plates, forms the cryptoscope. The Rontgen rays, after passing through the hand or other opaque body, are allowed to fall on the coated surface of the screen, whose they reveal themselves by phosphorescence excited in the crystals. An induction coil with a rotary circuit breaker supplies the electricity to excite the rays in the vacuum tube. The Edison apparatus has been specially designed for the use of surgeons in diagnosis, and it is very compact.

MM. Buguet and Gascard have found that crystallised alumina, such as ruby, sapphire, emerald, topaz, and cat's eye, the most precious stones after the diamond, can, like the latter, be readily told from their imitations by the Rontgen rays. The same may be said for turquoise. Mellite (mellate of aluminium) is almost as transparent to the rays as diamond. Fine, small pearls are more transparent than false ones of the same size, but the test is not so sure in the case of large pearls.

The American reporter is an imaginative artist of the first water, and it is questionable whether he is not squandering his fine talents on mere "actuality." When the Rontgen photographs were discovered, a French journalist, seeking only to be witty, suggested that we should presently be able to photograph the conscience, and thus convict the guilty. The American reporter has "gone one better," and gravely explains how the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, actually reflect or transmit anatomical diagrams directly into the brains of the students, thus making far more enduring impressions on their memories than by the ordinary and henceforth antiquated system of teaching. Another American newspaper gave out that the Rontgen rays had even "resurrected" a dead rat, and that there was a strong presumption in favour of their being able to restore dead persons to life. All this seems to go down very well with the free and enlightened citizens.

In a recent number of "Globus," Mr. T. H. Achelis discusses the relations of Ethnology, Geography, and History. He regards ethnology as a strictly empirical study, "entirely without metaphysical tendencies." The ultimate aim of ethnology is to define the human soul by a thorough collation of all its actual achievements, for instance, in religion, philosophy, art, &c. In primitive conditions, man's activities are strongly influenced by his geographical environment, but this influence diminishes as culture increases. The proper aim of ethnology is not to seek out relations of blood, but similarities of culture. Above these stand the universal traits of human psychology, which can be defined only by careful collection and comparison of ethnic details. Degenerations and deteriorations in culture do not belong of right to ethnologic study, because this has for its purpose the definition of evolution, or the advancement of the species. He considers Post, Bastian, Ratzel, and Andree as the best representatives of the new school of ethnology.

According to Dr. Karl Grossman, the Faroe Islands are a result of the submergence of a great volcanic mass, whose lava beds, which are nearly level, form the cliffs and tables of the scenery. The sea cliffs rise to a height of 2,400 feet above the water, and many huge outlying stacks and skerries testify to the former existence of land. Sea birds are an important article of food to the inhabitants, who still catch them by being lowered over the brink of the cliff. Tidal whirlpools occur in some of the inner fiords. In certain cases they have a diameter of thirty yards, and their smooth surface, bordered by a rippling cascade, stands half a foot above the surrounding water.

There is a prevailing impression that women of the more highly cultured classes are less desirous and less capable of having a numerous offspring than those of the lower classes, in other words, that a certain antagonism exists between the intellectual culture of woman and her reproductive powers. The sociological importance of this question can hardly be exaggerated. Such an antagonism unless remedied would tend to the gradual extinction of the most cultivated classes in the community. Dr. D. G. Brinton, the well-known American anthropologist, has discussed the subject before the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and an abstract of his paper will be found in the American "Medical News."

The naturalists, Messrs. Austen and Cambridge, who accompanied the Siemen's telegraph expedition to lay a cable from Para to Manaos, up the River Amazon, have, we understand, made a satisfactory collection. The s. s. Paraday, which laid the cable, stuck for a week on a mud-bank at the west end of Parana de Buyassu, thus giving them an opportunity of remaining for a time in one spot. When they reached Santarem they decided to stay there, while the vessel went on to Manaos. Their chief prize was two specimens of the Peripatus, belonging, apparently, to different species.

Professor Rowland, of the John Hopkins University, Baltimore, U.S., has been made an Officer of the Legion of Honour, foreign correspondent of the Academic des Sciences, and foreign member of the Italian Society of Spectroscopists. Professor Rowland, who is a frequent visitor to England and well known here, has chiefly distinguished himself for his mathematical investigations in physics and his experimental work with the diffraction spectrum, the diffraction gratings of fine lines ruled on glass which bear his name, being of great service in spectroscopy. He is still a young man, and much good work may be expected from him. We also note that Professor Gray, of Bangor, is to receive the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow. Professor Gray is a well-known physicist, chiefly distinguished for his magnetic and electrical researches. Like a good many of the foremost electrical authorities, he is an old pupil of Lord Kelvin, whose jubilee as Professor of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow University is to be celebrated this summer.

Apropos of the relative dangers of the low pressure and continuous high pressure alternating currents in electric lighting, Mr. A. L. Fyfe has addressed a letter to the Board of Trade, to which the following reply was received:—"In reply to your letter of the 9th inst., I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that they have been informed of nine cases of fatal accidents to employes at generating or transforming stations where high pressure alternating currents are used, but that no instances have been reported in the case of low pressure continuous currents."

IN HOSPITAL—AND AFTER.

"SURELY there must be some mistake," I exclaimed in my surprise, when, on inquiring for Miss Florence Vitler, I was presented to a buxom, rosy-complexioned girl, looking the picture of health. But there was no error, and Miss Vitler, whose home is at Pleasant View-cottages, Hooe, near Battle, England, said that not long ago she was too ill to keep any situation, and was compelled to remain at home.

"How did you get into this weak condition?"

"I had a bad attack of influenza," said Miss Vitler, "and I think that brought it on. I had bad swollen legs. I could get about, but had to have them bandaged. This was about three years ago, when I was sixteen years old. I got better of the swollen legs, but had terrible fainting fits. I had pains in my sides, especially in my left side, and in my back. I used to come over very giddy, and my hands and feet became dreadfully cold, just before I had a fit. When I was sitting by a large fire my hands and feet would be quite cold. My heart used to cause much alarm, as it beat very fast. Everyone around me became frightened. Indeed, I felt like dying. I had several different doctors, and was an out-patient at the Hastings, St. Leonards, and East Sussex Hospital for four months. I gave up all hopes of getting better again. I used to fall about in these fits, sometimes having three a day. I got into a very weak state, and any little thing would make me tremble, or send me into a fainting fit. I used to feel very tired when I had done scarcely anything: as tired when I got up as when I went to bed."

"They were very skilful doctors."

"Couldn't the doctors cure you?"

"No; though they were very skilful and able doctors. I had different doctors, on and off, for about two years, besides attending the Hospital. This went on up to nine or ten months ago."

"What cured you, after all?" I asked, "for you appear to be in perfect health now."

"Oh, yes, I could not wish to be better than I am now. It was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People which cured me. My mother saw so many testimonials of people being cured by them that she got a box for me. The very first box seemed to do me good, and I have taken three boxes in all. I noticed a change in myself about a fortnight after I started taking the Pills. I seemed to feel so much better, and was not so tired. After that I got better and better, and did not seem like the same person.

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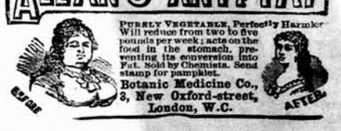

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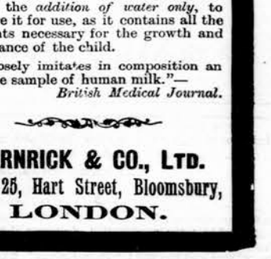

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"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

FOR DIABETES.

"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India

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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 8317, and its date is 3rd May, 1878; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 12637, and is of date 20th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all **Blood** Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused **by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.**

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred **Evils** is immediate and permanent, all **the** Miserable Feelings and Distressing **Symptoms** disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above **diseases** with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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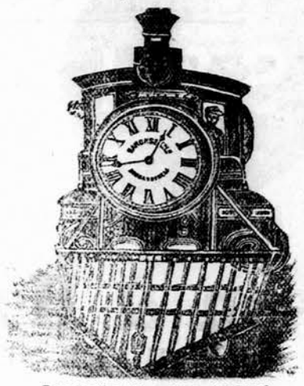
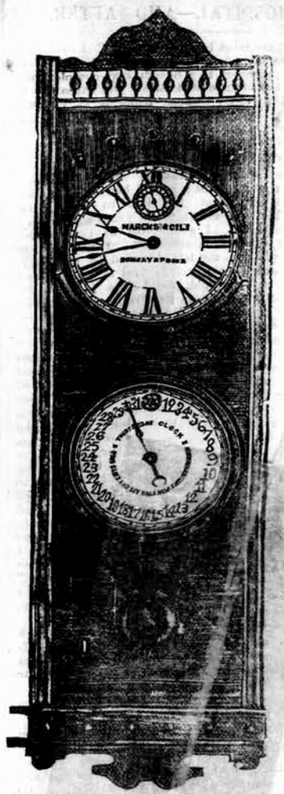


Lecomotive Timepiece, Oxidized. Rs. 22.

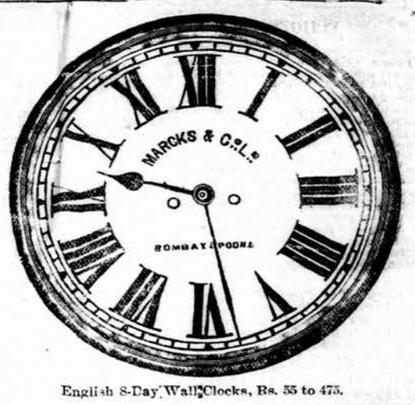
Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 286.

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.

American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.



Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ..... Rs. 110.
Without Calendar ..... " 85.



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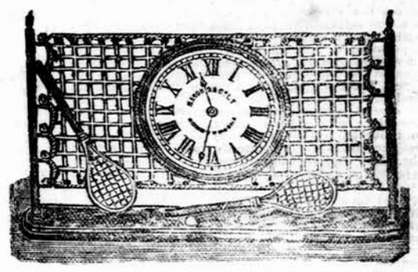

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(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

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THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS" Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

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"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet.

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE

IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,

Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the **Artificial Chemical** Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

"ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE." "A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

1.—Place in saucers about the room.
2.—Keep about a table-spoonful in all chamber utensils.
3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.

PRICE OF THIS TIN, 1/-

THE SANITAS CO., LTD., THREE COLT LANE, BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.
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"'Sanitas' has met with wide recognition and approval."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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